THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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To the Secretar Asiatic

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

EARL GRANVILLE K. G., Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, lately presided over a meeting, at the Hall of the Maison Dieu, in connexion with the subject of establishing free scholarships at the National Training School for Music, available for the culture of persons connected with the borough gifted with musical abilities. His Lordship delivered an interesting address, from which we make the following extract:

"In assisting in the establishment of Scholarships for the Cinque Ports in connexion with the National School he was sure that he was discharging one of his official responsibilities, and he trusted that the suggestions that had been made by Sir H. Cole would meet with public favour. His own observation had convinced him that persons in different situations in life had very varied feelings about music, and he had noticed that, among persons eminent in history, some had displayed a great passion for, while others had altogether neglected, the art. The late Prime Minister, he could say from personal and pleasurable experience, had one of the finest musical voices Lord Granville ever heard, and he believed that Mr. Gladstone continued to sing to this day. He was happy to add that his own party spirit was not such as would lead him to deny that Mr. Disraeli, though he never had the privilege of hearing him sing, was equally harmonious. (Laughter.) He remembered being told of an Ambassador who, being asked by the Sovereign to whom he was accredited whether he liked music, replied that he appreciated the calm that followed it much better (laughter), and, although not acquainted with what Horsa, the first Lord Warden, thought on the subject, he was yet certain that Prince Henry, the Duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII., though perhaps in his case the adage that "music soothed the savage breast" was not justified by historical events, encouraged the arts to such an extent that in that particular respect England was, during his reign, far in advance of any other country except Italy. As far as modern times were concerned, he doubted if Mr. Pitt cared about music; but he was pleased to say that the late Duke of Wellington, whom they all held in respect, either from a love of science, or from the stern sense of duty for which he was distinguished, devoted himself to the welfare of the institution which was in his time the sole means of imparting musical instruction to those who were worthy of it. With this example before him the Lord Warden felt it his bounden duty to encourage the progress of music (hear, hear); and he was sorry to observe that recently it had been somewhat disparaged. When he said "recently," he spoke of his own childhood, when he was prevented by the kindest of parents from learning music, it being thought that such a practice would distract him from those other studies with which he was, perhaps, even now imperfectly acquainted. There was also an idea that music made a person frivolous and unsteady and that it often brought them into undesirable associations, but he believed that the best answer to such criticisms would be that of Dr. Johnson when the question of teaching the labouring classes to read and write was raised, and when that great authority said, "No doubt if you give a plough-boy a silver-laced waistcoat he will be inordinately vain, but if you give all the other plough boys waistcoats equally smart that feeling will go away." As to the assertion that music led one into bad company, he himself would reply that the feeling was almost unanimous among thinking people that it was an important part of education, that it was a great aid to the discipline of education, that it assisted very much to bring people into good company, where they could enjoy healthy and profitable recreation, and that it very often encouraged them to no small extent in their religious feelings and religious duties."

The above remarks apply *pro tanto* to the cultivation of music in India.

THE FOLLOWING conversation took place in the House of Lords:

"Lord Oranmore and Browne called attention to the dinner given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin on Thursday, the 5th of August, at which the Lord Mayor gave the health of the Pope before the health of the Queen, and asked whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government, by intimating to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland their wish that he should not attend any entertainment to which he may be invited at the Mansion House during such time as the present Lord Mayor remains in office, or otherwise to signify their condemnation of the disrespect shown by him to Her Majesty.

The Lord Chancellor.—In the absence of my noble friend the Lord President, it devolves upon me to answer the questions put by the noble lord. I think it necessary only to say simply that Her Majesty's Government do not propose to intimate to the Lord Lieutenant any opinion as to the entertainments which he ought or ought not to attend."

ON THE REPORT of the resolution to give effect to the East Indian Budget, Mr. Fawcett repeated his complaint as to the late period at which the Indian Budget had been introduced and the inconvenience thereby occasioned, and gave notice that at the commencement of next Session he would move that in the opinion of the House the public business should be so arranged as to allow of the Indian Financial Statement being made early in the Session.

LORD CARNARVON stated in the House of Lords that Her Majesty's Government is carrying on negotiations for handing over the West African Settlements on the Gambia to the French. An ex-member of the Governor's Council, Gambia, is opposed to the abandonment of the settlement, which has been under the sway of England for about 250 years. He thus concludes his letter to the *Times*:

"The Gambia, I understand, is self-supporting, and does not cost the Mother Country one shilling to keep up. So the abandonment of the Colony cannot be justified on the score of expense. The Gambia is the most healthy of our West African possessions, as it is also the most northerly, and has at least the advantage over our Settlements more south of being within five or six days of the salubrious climate of Madeira, and 14 days of England. It is a question for our politicians to decide whether it is not politically a grave mistake to surrender such a Colony to France, and thus give that nation the entire control of the Senegambia.

An erroneous impression seems to have got abroad that the colonists of the Gambia are only about 20 souls. It may or may not be true that those with white faces do not far exceed that number. But are the black colonists to be altogether ignored? The European colonists are able to speak for themselves, and may have their advocates in parliament, but is it politically wise to disregard the interests of the liberated slaves and other black colonists who may be numbered by thousands because they are unable to make themselves heard?

True, but why do not the people of Gambia make known their wishes?

THE KHEDIVE of Egypt has been beautifying his country, but at what cost let the reader judge from the following extract, which we take from Lady Duff Gordon's last volume of her "Letters from Egypt":

"Everything is cheaper than last year, but there is no money to buy with, and the taxes have grown beyond bearing; as a fellah said, 'a man can't sneeze without a cavass being ready to levy a tax on it.' The ha'porth of onions we buy in the market is taxed on the spot, and the fish which the man catches under my window. I paid a tax on buying charcoal and another on having it weighed. People are terribly beaten to get last year's taxes out of them which they have not the money to pay. . . . Our prison is full of men and we send them their dinners in turns. The other day a woman went with a big wooden bowl on her head, full of what she had cooked for them, accompanied by her husband. A certain Effendi, a new vakeel here, was there and said, 'What dost thou here, thou——?' calling her by an opprobrious name. Her husband said, 'She is my wife, O Effendim!' Whereupon he was beaten till he fainted, and then there was a lamentation; they carried him down past my house, with a crowd of women all shrieking like mad creatures, especially his wife, who yelled and beat her head, and threw dust over it. '*More Majorum*' as you may see in the tombs. Such are the humours of tax-gathering in this country. It is not a little hunger, it is the cruel oppression which maddens the people now. They never complained before, but now whole villages are deserted and thousands have run away into the desert between this and Assouan."

So Egypt is like the Dead Sea apple, bright without but ashes within.

THE PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* says:

"The Secretary of the Treasury, by the Act passed at the last Session of Congress, was authorized to accumulate silver at his discretion, and have it coined at the Mints, into the fractional coins making parts of a dollar, and then to replace with these the fractional paper currency now used by the public for small change. There are nearly $40,000,000 of this small paper currency afloat, and the Secretary is allowed to use his own discretion in making the substitution, and is authorized to issue 5 per cent. bonds at not less than par in gold to get the money with which to purchase the silver. Under this law the Secretary has been for some time past quietly accumulating silver, and the disclosure of the Treasury operations has had much to do with the recent decline in the gold premium. The Syndicate who have been replacing the Six per Cents. with Five per Cents. have at the same time been selling Five per Cents for this purpose. They have sold the bonds in Europe and placed the proceeds to the credit of the Secretary on your side, who has from time to time drawn bills secretly and sold them in the market here for gold, which gold he has in turn sold and invested the Proceeds in silver bullion at mines in California and Nevada. A million or two of silver was bought in this way every few days, and early in July he had converted $15,000,000 of Five per Cents. into silver. At the close of last week it was announced that he had accumulated $20,000,000—one half in silver coin and the other half in silver bullion—at the Treasury. It is believed that he intends to sell $10,000,000 more of bonds, making $25,000,000 altogether, before he ceases his operations, and that then he will have at least $30,000,000 of silver on hand, and the Mints will be supplied with as much bullion as can be coined this summer. The exact date when he will be putting the coins into circulation and withdrawing the fractional paper currency is not known."

This action of America will again indirectly affect the value of the Indian rupee.

TUESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

WE COMMEND these pregnant words of Lord Dufferrin, Governor General of Canada, to Indian despots imperial, provincial, and municipal:

"No Eastern despot or European autocrat can feel anything approaching to the satisfaction with which a constitutional ruler watches the march of those events upon the happy and fortunate issue of which so much of his own peace and reputation must depend. As the constitutional head of the state, and dependent, consequently, for my guidance upon the advice of Parliamentary chiefs, I should feel extremely uneasy unless I knew their conduct was carefully watched by a well-organised, well-disciplined, and, if I may so call it, professional opposition. Nor am I ever more likely to be able to give my entire confidence to my ministers than when I find their conduct and measures have been able to stand the test of an incisive criticism applied by their political competitors for office. A Governor-General is bound, of course, to regard his ministers as true metal, but he is never better able to do so than when they come well-refined out of the Parliamentary fire; and, my lords and gentlemen, this is doubly the case when one is able to feel—and I am happy to say I have always been able to feel—the most unlimited confidence in the integrity and wisdom of the Parliament of the country whose affairs I administer."

But how impatient are Indian officers of any thing like opposition?

MR. BUTLER-JOHNSTONE recently called the attention of the House of Commons to the desirability of introducing physical education into the public elementary schools of England and we quite agree with him. He pointed out that Sweden was the first to adopt this system of education on a sound basis, and that she had been followed by Prussia, and was being followed by Russia, Italy, and Saxony; and he should be glad to add England. We would be glad to add India.

THE LONDON EXAMINER says: "It is hardly necessary to give any example of the evils which follow the present mode of preparing and amending Bills; any intelligent student of the daily papers can supply them for himself. Bills and amendments are framed not to work, but to pass. The Legal beauty of a proposed enactment cannot survive the mutilations inflicted by a House of Commons committee, and it is the better plan to begin by making the Bill ugly and unintelligible but sure to pass." The Indian Acts are far more unintelligible, but whose fault is it?

A CORRESPONDENT of the British *Medical Journal* says:

"In the *Saturday Review* for June 19 there is an advertisement, which states 'that gentlemen requiring degrees, &c., can obtain them by writing to the advertiser. Curious to know what it was about, I wrote for particulars, and received the enclosed letter. Cannot such a thing be put a stop to? 'Jersey, England, June 23, 1874.—Dear Sir,—I shall be happy to procure you the M. D. degree from American University of Philadelphia. The total cost of a promotion *in absentia* is £20, inclusive of a handsome diploma, with certificate of registration. Awaiting your reply, I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, P. F. A. Van der Vyver."

FROM A SCHEDULE showing the number of cases in which advances have been made to tenants in Ireland for the purchase of their holdings, stating the amount of the purchase-money, the sum advanced by the Board, the number of acres purchased, with the annual rent and valuation of the same up to the 31st of March, 1875, it seems that the gross total of applicants has been 412; the amount of purchase-money, £400,555. 14s. 4d.; the amount advanced, £238,350 the amount of land 26,285 acres, 2roods, 39perches; annual rent, £16.004. 6s. 9d.; and tenement valuation, £14,532. 2s. The Act is thus working very slowly.

AN INGENIOUS DEVICE. A capillary correspondence was recently attempted between a notorious Parisian thief in durance vile and his comrades outside. The prisoner was sent a letter from his *fiancee*, containing merely a lock of hair wrapped in the leaf of a book. The jailor did not consider the souvenir important enough to be delivered, but in a few days came a similar enclosure, and yet another. This aroused suspicion, and the governor took the matter in hand. He examined the leaf of the book; it was that of a common novel, twenty-six lines on a page. Then he studied the hair, and noticed the small quantity of the gift. Counting the hairs he found them of unequal length, and twenty-six in number, the same as the lines of the page. Struck with the coincidence, he laid the hairs along the line of the page which they respectively reached, beginning at the top with the smallest hair. After some trouble he found that the end of each hair pointed to a different letter, and that these letters combined formed a slang sentence, which informed the prisoner that his friends were on the watch, and the next time he left the prison, to be examined, an attempt would be made to rescue him. The governor laid his plans accordingly; the attempt was made, but the rescuers fell into their own trap.

A CURIOUS invention is reported from Cologne, where, at the last of the admirable popular lectures, an instrument was shown by the lecturer, Professor Amberg, which is able to imitate the human voice. By this ingenious invention, to which the ambitious name *vox humana* has been given, all the vowel sounds and the labials can be rendered with perfect cleverness and accuracy; it also gives some of the gutturals but as yet the instrument has not succeeded

in rendering the hissing or the deeper laryngeal sounds.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

A MARVEL of mediæval calligraphy and writing has been recently sent to Paris by an English bookseller, who bought it for 36,000f, and is on the look out for a purchaser at 42,000f. It is a psalter from the monastery of St. Hulert, in Ardennes (Luxembourg), and is known as the psalter of Louis the Good. It is written in gold uncials; and contains verses in honour of the king to whom it was presented. The binding is on one side of ivory admirably chiselled, on the other of wrought silver representing the king who owned the manuscript. This psalter was described by Mabillon in the 17th century, and since the end of last century had been considered as lost.

IT IS STATED that Col. Baker is not to be punished like an ordinary criminal. He is sentenced to imprisonment, not as a criminal, but as a first-class misdemeanant, "and it appears therefore that he is neither shorn nor shaved; that he has no cell to clean out or oakum to pick; that he is allowed a pint of wine and a quart of beer every day; that he may see his friends, have books and papers, write letters, and take exercise, the only punishment being that for a whole year his life must be a blank, lost to the world and lost to himself." The Colonel has, however, been dismissed the service in accordance with the special request of the Queen; who refused to accede to the recommendation of the War Office which was to the effect that he should be allowed to retire.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' RECEPTION FUND in Bombay is thus allotted:

	Rs.
Decoration Committee	30,000
Illumination do.	30,000
Feast to School Children	12,000
Dinner to Sailors	10,000
Fireworks	2,000
The Fair	1,000
Total Rs.	85,000

The subscriptions we believe do not yet amount to Rs. 50,000.

A CONTEMPORARY'S Paris correspondent disparages the courage of the Spanish troops, especially on the Alphonist side, and he tells a good story to illustrate his point. A Frenchman, who was at the scene of war, saw a soldier brought in wounded from a combat he witnessed. "How is it," said he, "that you, like so many others, could not conceal yourself behind a rock?" "Ah! Seeignor," replied the soldier, "there was scarcely room for all the officers behind the rocks and I am but a simple soldier!"

THE ATHENÆUM has the following:

"Although it would undoubtedly detract from the value and grace of the presents which the Prince of Wales will confer upon the leading natives of India and Ceylon if we were to enumerate and specify them, yet it can prove of no harm if we mention that we understand that valuable books relating to the East will form a conspicuous part of those presents. We are gratified to learn that whilst Rajahs and native noblemen will receive costly and handsome mementoes of the Prince's visit, poor Oriental scholars of celebrity will not be forgotten. Our native subjects will thus perceive that it is our wish to patronize letters as much as rank. A large number of the most recent Oriental works, by such well-known writers as Max Muller, Monier Williams, &c., have we understand, already been purchased, and only await the Prince's autograph to be ready for presentation."

IT IS STATED that the Sultan of Turkey intends applying a sum of £480,000 annually from his Civil List to the construction of railways within his dominions.

A CURIOUS calculation has been made of the number of persons that the great cathedrals of Europe hold. St. Peter's at Rome holds 54,000 people; Milan cathedral holds 37,000; St. Paul's at London, holds 25,000; St. Sophia, at Constantinople, holds 23,000; Notre Dame, at Paris holds 21,000; the cathedral at Pisa holds 13,000; and San Marco, at Venice, holds 7,000.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION thus moralizes on the Baker case:

"We can hardly account for Colonel Baker's conduct. He is a married man and hitherto has borne the highest character for honour. It therefore seems unaccountable, unless his crime be the outcome of a state of libertinism which is fast on the increase in certain classes of fashionable society in England, and which is indicated by the immoral tone adopted by periodicals and papers patronised chiefly by the fashionable world, and the brazen and barefaced manner in which vice is defended and virtue sneered at by clever but apparently unprincipled writers in them. We are inclined to believe with Juvenal that *memo repente fuit turpissimus.*"

"After all the chief blame rests upon society itself, and the remedy is entirely in its hands. In a society where "danglers" are tolerated, and men and women form intimacies, which are closer than even platonic feelings would justify, and peccadilloes of this kind are winked at rather than frowned down, it is hardly to be expected that virtue and morality would hold their own against the incursions of vice. Let the leaders of the *haut ton* both at home and abroad set their faces against all the Dollys and Silvermouths of society, whose doings *Rasper* in *Vanity Fair* delights to chronicle, and by condemning them to social ostracism show that vice, either veiled or unveiled, will not be countenanced, or in any way encouraged by Englishmen or Englishwomen."

What are the Christian Missonaries about? They come to reform the heathen while there is so much work at their doors. Charity ought to begin at home.

THURSDAY 9TH, SEPTEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us about the Krishnaghur College:

"The amount subscribed up to the present date (2nd September) is only Rs. 40,589 which is a little more than half the amount to be raised. We fear it will be very difficult to raise the full amount so that unless the amount already subscribed be supplemented by a further grant from the State, the reopening of the senior classes of the College will be practically impossible, or if practicable at all, it will be indefinitely put off.

We are glad to notice that since January last when a Committee was convened by the official and non-official gentlemen of Krishnaghur to consider about raising the requisite subscriptions, the numerical strength of the College has been considerably increased. The number of pupils on the rolls in the College and the Collegiate School on the 1st Instant was 397 against 263 on the 1st of January last. The amount of fees collected last month was Rs. 940. We have every reason to think that the services of native professors may be advantageously secured without impairing the efficiency of instruction. The existing native professors of the College are all able and thoroughly competent and Mr. Lethbridge was so good as to speak to his Honor the Lieutenant Governor on the occasion of his visiting the College very highly of Babu Umes Chundra Datta and Babu Bireshur Mittra. If the latter be permanently appointed Professor of Mathematics which office he is fully competent to take, We think the B. A. classes can be kept up if we have only one more professor attached to the College and one teacher to the Collegiate School. Such being the case we earnestly hope His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will be graciously pleased to restore the senior classes of the Krishnaghar College from the next session.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

"Some months ago the Chief Engineer to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh advertised for competitive plans for the Canning College to be built at Lucknow, offering a reward of Rs. 2500 to the successful candidate. The plans were submitted in May last, but the result of the competition has not yet been made known, nor the plans of the unsuccessful candidates returned as they should be. I am curious to know as it is rumoured whether the Chief Engineer himself was a candidate for the reward, and whether his plans have been approved! If this was known beforehand perhaps nobody would have gone to the trouble and expense of competing for the prize. Be that as may, it is to be hoped that the plans of the unsuccessful candidates will be turned.

ONE INTERESTED."

A CORRESPONDENT from Mysore says:

"Mysore, which has been suffering from deficiency of water for some time past is now approaching the most miserable state. The rainy season is almost over now, but there is no water. The wells have dried up and only one tank contains some muddy water, just sufficient for 20 days more. And then what would be the condition of the poor wretches who inhabit this place you can well imagine.

This letter is dated the 22nd ultimo.

OUR BANDA CORRESPONDENT sends this curious story:

"A woman was going to her father's house accompanied by her child of 4, and a barber of her father's village from Agra. When they reached a place on the bank of the Jumna the barber took off all the ornaments which the woman and her child had on their persons and attempted to throw them both into the Jumna. On this the woman told the barber not to do such a foolish act as he would be surely punished when their corpses must of course be discovered by some one, but the Nao or the barber would not care for her advice. At last finding no alternative the woman told the barber" better if you are really bent upon our destruction tie us together with a heavy stone, and then throw us into the Jumna" To this the barber consented and after tieing and pinioning them together and leaving his would-be victims in the place he went in search of a stone. He went to a field to take off a stone recently fixed for boundary purposes and when he was trying to lift the stone two large cobras sallied forth from underneath the stone and coiled themselves round his both hands as if his hands had been tied, tightly with strings and fixed their fangs towards the barbers mouth, but did not hurt him. In the meantime travellers reached the place where the woman with her child was lying and after enquiring every thing from her as to the circumstances of her so lying went in search of the cunning Nao. They came to the field and found him in the miserable plight in which he was in; the matter was reported to the Police, at last the Thanadar came to the spot and challanned the offender (the Nao) to the Magistrate's Court at Agra with the snakes still coiling round his hands.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letters anent the earthquake of last week:

Gowhati 3rd September 1875.

A pretty strong shock of earthquake has been felt here today. It began at 9. 20 A M. and lasted more than three quarters of a minute. Fortunately no serious damage has been done."

Mymensingh the 3rd September 1875.

"There was a severe shock of earthquake this morning at about 9. 30 at this station. There were three shocks and the second one was the most severe, the shocks were from north to south and they lasted about 5 minutes. The water in the river as well as in tanks rose high and I heard that a woman who was at the time bathing in a tank met her a writers grave as she was thrown into the tank by the force of the water. No injury to property is reported as yet."

Bamnia the 3rd September 1875.

"This morning at about ½ past 9 there was a shock of earthquake lasting for nearly quarter of an hour. It came with such violence at first as to shake me off from my chair. I was sitting and the direction seemed to from east to west. The water in the tanks rose unusually high and moved forward and backward as long as the earth-quake lasted."

WE NOTICE the prevalence of great discontent amongst the Treasury clerks in the Collectors' offices in Lower Bengal. The ground of complaint is daily increase of work and consequent increase of worry and responsibility without corresponding increase of establishment and addition to the emoluments of individual assistants. The additional work which has devolved upon the Treasury establishments over and above their ordinary legitimate duties is connected with accounts and correspondence relating to the Provincial Services, Savings Banks, Money Orders and Road Cess. Of course the authorities responsible for the efficiency of the offices concerned are best judges of the justness of the complaint. But as supineness is not unoften betrayed by indolent and thoughtless officials in such cases, for the interest of the public service the complaint calls for some enquiry at the hands of the Revenue authorities.

IS THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF REGISTRATION satisfied with the establishments allotted to the Registry offices at the head-quarters of the Districts? Does he think that the work to be performed by them is in all places equal and quite up to the strength of the establishment? We fear sufficient heed is not paid to the fact of there being great disparity between the work to be done and the hands to do it. There are some districts in Bengal, Jessore, Backergunge, Dacca and others for example where the registration work is unusually heavy. The creation of numerous rural registry offices has besides considerably increased the work of these offices in the shape of correspondence and returns. We hope the matter will receive due notice at the hands of the Inspector General.

A CORRESPONDENT from Darjeeling writes to say that in one of his rambles with some companions lately he observed the ruins of an astronomical observatory somewhere near one of the summits where there is a shrine of Shiva. We never heard of this before.

FRIDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

WE ARE SORRY to notice the death of Mr. Vijiagavooloo Chitty Guru. *Native Public Opinion* says that he was one of the most prominent pupils of Mr. Powell. He began life as a common clerk, and subsequently became the Uncovenanted Assistant in the Revenue Branch of the Madras Secretariat. We are told that to him Madras owed the present "Hindu Proprietary School." He was the founder of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Sydapet, which is said to be one of the best private schools in the Madras Presidency. The Government and the University appreciated his work and he was made a Fellow of the University. Our contemporary says that in him Madras has lost one of the brightest ornaments of Native Society.

WE GIVE from the *Gazette of India* the following abstract of the crop and weather reports for the week ending 2nd September:

"In Madras the rain has been partial, except in Malabar: most has fallen in the Northern districts: prospects are satisfactory. In the Mysore more rain is much wanted. In Sind the river has fallen below last year's level, and unless it rises damage is apprehended to the kharif crops. In Bombay more rain is wanted in Gujerat, Kandesh and Amednagar; elsewhere enough has fallen and prospects are fair. In the Central Provinces a break has done good: the prospects of the rice crop are excellent, and those of other crops more promising. In Bengal there has been general and seasonable rain throughout the province: in some of the Eastern districts it has been excessive, floods having stopped rice transplantation; the indigo crop is excellent in Tirhoot, and prospects are generally satisfactory. There has been light rain in most districts of the North-West Provinces, except Bundelkhand, Meerut, Moradabad and Cawnpore: the break has done good generally, but more rain is wanted in Agra, Meerut and Moradabad. In Oudh there have also been light falls, and prospects are good. In the Punjab rain has fallen in Rawalpindi, but not elsewhere, except slight showers in Delhi and Peshawar; prospects are good. In Rajputana the break has been general, rain having fallen only at Mount Abu, in Bickanere and Jhalrapatan: in the Northern States and Ajmere more rain is much required. In Central India rain has fallen only at Gwalior, where it is wanted: elsewhere prospects are satisfactory. Reports are good from Assam, Burma and Berar."

THE FOLLOWING is the result of the last opium sale:

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	2,150	1,265	1,260	1,260 10 5	27,10,400 0 0
Benares	1,600	1,230	1,225	1,226 7 9	19,62,375 0 0

A TELEGRAM has, we understand, been received in town from Hong-Kong to the effect that the political difficulty between the British and Chinese Governments has been settled.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of the Rev. Mr. Sale. He was a friend of the ryots. He was a member of the Indigo Commission of 1860.

A NEW YORK letter reports that a short time ago a certain Dr. Lambert read a paper before the Liberal Club of the "Special Articles of Food adapted to the Nutrition on the Brain, and the methods of Cooking them." Preparatory to this, he invited some of his friends to a banquet, which began with toasted crackers and cheese and ended with boiled custards and buttermilk. Such a dinner, says the New York writer, will do occasionally, but is dangerous if too often indulged in. The human brain

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is about 80 per cent. water, and if it be stuffed with sublimations of cheese, oysters, codfish, tripe, calves brains, oat groats, and boiled custard, it becomes a powerful battery, a perilous magazine, liable at any moment to explode, to the great detriment of its owner and the surprise of bystanders.

THE FOLLOWING interpellations occurred between Counsel and Magistrate in the trial of the Patna College case.

Mr. Sutherland (in a raised and harsh tone to witness). "Now Sir I don't want to know what you have heard; but only what you actually saw."

The Court to Mr. Sutherland, "You shall not put insulting questions in so insolent a tone to the witness. A little while ago you wanted hearsay evidence to be admissible, and now you object to the witness giving hearsay evidence.

Mr. Sutherland to the Court. "The question is not an insulting one, and I shall exercise my own discretion as to the tone of voice I adopt towards the witness."

The Magistrate. "Will you stop Mr. Sutherland or leave the Court."

Mr. Sutherland "You shall have my answer, and I request the Court to speak more gently to me."

The Magistrate. "Will you stop, Mr, Sutherland."

Counsel then cooled down and went on with his cross-examination.

SATURDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

WE ARE requested to announce that Father Lafont will deliver at St. Xavier's College his usual fortnightly lecture on the reflection of light by curved surfaces.

THE INDIAN STATESMAN condemns the award of Rs. 35,000 as compensation to Dr. Tonnere on his removal from the office of Health-officer. Our contemporary says: "We trust the Government will *veto* the excessive bonus voted by the Justices."

THE ENGLISHMAN has received the following telegram from Madras: "Cholera has appeared with virulence in Mysore. Two hundred and fifteen fatal cases up to Monday last. Epidemic is aggravated by a scarcity of water."

THE SAME PAPER has received the following telegram from Madras: "The Government has resolved to establish an Agricultural College at the model farm, Mr. Robertson being the Principal. The cost will be fifteen thousand rupees. The educational course will last four years, for all classes, with an entrance examination."

THE ABOVE JOURNAL has received the following telegram from Allahabad: "A meeting was held at Benares on Thursday to adopt means for securing a permanent memorial of the Prince of Walse's visit to Benares. It was agreed that a hospital should be erected. Upwards of 68,000 rupees have been collected, of which the Maharaja of Benares has subscribed 25, 000." The other subscriptions are as follows:

	Rs.		Rs.
Maharaja of Vijianagram.	15000	Sahoo family..... ...	6000
Raja Sumbhoonarvan Sing.	5000	Syud Ahamed and other	
Babu Gurudoss Mitter ...	6000	members of the Maho-	
Rai Narain Doss.....	6000	medan Community.....	8000

THE OVERLAND MAIL says: "An extraordinary account of a Negro conspiracy in the United States, for the massacre of the whites, is sent to us by our New York correspondent, per the Atlantic cable. Eighty Negroes have been arrested as conspirators in Washington and Jefferson Counties, Georgia; and letters have been found suggesting an organisation amongst the coloured militia to seize arms and slay their white fellow-citizens. In the North the news is not credited, but great exasperation is said to prevail in the South. In Georgia the Governor has called out the white militia."

THE HEALTH-OFFICER'S return for the week ending the 28th August last gives the total number of deaths at 270. The total number of deaths from fever was 132.

WE OBSERVE that the Maharaja of Benares is appointed to the Legislative Council in succession to the Maharaja of Joypore, whose term has expired.

IT IS STATED that a Resolution has been passed by the Government of India in the Legislative Department to the effect that in future additional members of the Legislative Council will not be expected to accompany the Government to Simla unless by the Viceroy's special command when there is some specific work for them.

WE TAKE from the mornings papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 7th September.—The *Times* publishes a Shanghai telegram, stating that the difficulty arising from the Yunnan outrage is reported to be substantially settled, China undertaking to send a Special Ambassador to England; also to punish the guilty parties in Yunnan. An indemnity is to be paid to Mr. Margary's family. The trade route between Yunnan and Burmah is to be opened, and the levy of taxes at Pekin is to be regulated.

Madrid, 8th September.—General Dorregarry is being hotly pursued with the remnant of the forces, and wholesale desertions are occurring.

A collapse on the Carlist cause is believed to be imminent.

St. Petersburg, 7th September.—General Kaufmann telegraphed yesterday to the Czar that on the 4th instant he gained a complete victory over 30,000 Khokand insurgents. Upon the second advance from Khodshent the enemy was pursued for a distance of 15 versts with great loss both of men and war material, while the loss to the Russians was but slight. General Kaufmann further states that upon the arrival of supplies from Khodshent he intends to continue his advance upon Khokand.

St. Petersberg 8th September.—The semi-official Russian Press charge Yakoob Khan of Kashgar with complicity in instigating the present insurrection in Khokand.

Constantinople, 6th September.—Server Pscha has telegraphed to the Porte from Mostar that insurrectionary agitation is greatly allayed and that many insurgents are submitting. He also expresses his belief in prompt restoration of order. In consequence of the pressure brought to bear upon the question by the interference of the great Powers, it is not thought likely that Servia will become aggressive. Insurgents refuse to assent to Consular Conference at Mostar on the ground that it is under the influence of the Porte, and demand autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina under an European Prince paying tribute to the Porte.

Constantinople 7th September.—It is officially announced that Servia has promised the Porte to remain neutral. Order has been restored in Bosnia, and the insurgents in Herzegovina have almost disappeared, Turkish troops being permitted to traverse the country unresisted.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. Sutcliffe takes leave for six months on account of ill-health. Mr. Woodrow officiates as Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. Tawney as Principal of the Presidency College.

WE ARE INFORMED that Babu Pearychand Mitter has resigned the Secretaryship of the Bengal Social Science Association and that Moulavi Abdul Luteef has succeeded him. Is the Association alive?

THE ENGLISHMAN has received from Simla a telegram to the effect that the Government of India has issued a notification declaring that all goods imported into India by, or for the use of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, or any Member of his suite, will be exempt from all Customs duties.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned publications and periodicals: I. How to Speak and Write English, English-Urdu edition Part I by Major W. R M. Holroyd, B.S.C., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. 2. Poospa Mala or garland of flowers a poem in Bengali, by Siba Nath Bhattachacjea M.A., 3. Mackbeth in Bengali, by Tarucknath Mookerjee. 4. Bungayr Poonuroddhar or the emancipation of Bengal a drama in Bengali by Bepin Behary Ghosal. 5. An Elementary Practical Grammar of the English Language in English and Bengali. 6. The Bombay Factory Commission reprinted from the Journals of the National Indian Association of July and August 1875, with the Speeches of the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Right Hon'ble the Marquis of Salisbury in the House of Lords. 7. Messrs Scott & co.'s Monthly Stock and Price List of Type, Presses, Ink, Printing Paper, &c. 8. Bungu Durshan Vol. IV No. 4 Srabun 1282 B.S. 9. Gazetteer N. W. P. Vol. II.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1875.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

WE GIVE below the Queen's Speech dissolving the last session of Parliament:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—I am happy to be enabled to release you from your attendance in Parliament.

The relations between myself and all Foreign Powers continue to be cordial, and I look forward with hope and confidence to the uninterrupted maintenance of European peace.

The visit paid to this country, on the invitation of my Government, by the Ruler of Zanzibar, has led to the conclusion of a Supplementary Convention, which, I trust, may be efficacious for the more complete suppression of East African Slave trade.

I have learnt with deep regret that the Expedition despatched by my Indian Government from Burma, with a view to open communications with the Western Province of China, has been treacherously attacked by an armed force while in Chinese territory. This outrage, unhappily involving the death of a young and promising member of my Consular Service, is the subject of careful inquiry; and no effort shall be spared to secure the punishment of those by whom it was instigated and committed.

The condition of my Colonial Empire is generally prosperous. Progress has been made in the settlement of questions, affecting the constitution and Government of Natal; and I confidently look for important and valuable results from the proposal for a Conference of the South African Colonies and States.

Gentlemen of the House of the Commons, I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the Public Service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—It is gratifying to me to find that the lengthened consideration you have given to the various Statutes which have, from time to time been passed for the preservation of peace in Ireland, has resulted in a measure which, while relaxing the stringency of former enactments is calculated to maintain the tranquillity of that country.

I have, with pleasure, given my assent to an Act for facilitating the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes in large towns, which will, I trust lead to the decrease of many of the principal causes of the disease, misery, and crime. I feel sure that this legislation, together with that relating to the Consolidation and Amendment of the Sanitary Laws, and of the Laws relating to Friendly Societies, will greatly promote the moral and physical welfare of my people.

It has afforded me much satisfaction to give my assent to two important Statutes for the amendment of the Acts relating to Master and Servant and Trade offences, and of the Law of Conspiracy as connected with these offences—Statutes which will, I trust, place the relations of employers and employed on a just and equal footing, and add to the contentment and good will of large classes of my subjects.

Among the enactments which you have passed for the improvement of the Law, I am well pleased to observe that a comprehensive measure for simplifying the title and facilitating the transfer of land in England has taken its place in the Statute Book; that an Act has been passed for the amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland; and that you have made provision, by amending the Judicature Act of 1873, for bringing the great changes in my Civil Courts, and their procedure which it inaugurated, into immediate and practical effect.

The state of public business and the differences of opinion naturally arising on a varied and comprehensive scheme have unfortunately prevented you from completing the consideration of the Merchant Shipping Bill, but I rejoice that you have been able by a temporary enactment to diminish considerably the dangers to which my seafaring subjects are exposed.

By the Agricultural Holdings Act, you have greatly and beneficially enlarged the powers of owners, limited in interest to offer to their tenants a sufficient security for judicious outlay upon the farms they occupy and, while maintaining absolute freedom of contract, you have raised a presumption of rights, under which a new inducement will be given to expend capital upon the improvement of land.

I have every reason to hope that the progress of the Revenue, which has marked recent years, will be fully sustained in the present. The arrangements which we have made with respect to the reduction of the National Debt, and those for the better regulation of Loans for Public Works, will lead to valuable improvement in our system of Imperial and Local Finance.

The enactment for a Registration of Trade Marks will supply a deficiency that has for some time been felt in our commercial system.

I trust that the Act constituting a new Bishopic at St. Alban's may prove advantageous to the vast population of the diocesses affected by the measure.

In bidding you farewell for the recess, I pray that the blessing of Providence may fall on your recent labours, and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties."

It would be seen from the above that India would have scarcely had a place in the Queen's Speech had not the life of an Englishman in the service of Her Majesty been lost in a corner of the Chinese territory. Although mighty events have passed over India not a word has fallen from the Throne about them. The Famine campaign was brought to a happy termination in the beginning of this year, but no approbation is expressed of the services rendered by Her Majesty's representatives in the East. One of the foremost native princes has been dethroned and a revolution has been effected, but not the slightest allusion has been made to these momentous events. The public eye is steadfastly fixed upon the progress of Russia in Central Asia; the pulse of the empire is beating with fever heat upon this question, but nothing is said about it. British India has narrowly escaped a war with Burma, but no mention has been made of it. Most important changes have been introduced in the commercial policy of this country, but the Royal Speech is entirely silent about them. No allusion is made even to the contemplated visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Queen's Eastern dominions. Could any thing be more humiliating and disappointing to the people of India than this? While the country is resounding with the outbursts of enthusiasm and the din of the arrangements, which are being made for the demonstration of loyalty on the occasion of the approaching visit of our future King, the Royal Speech is almost insultingly silent about Britain's Eastern Empire. We are the more surprised at this reticence, because Mr. Disreali is now the Prime Minister. It is he, who holds that England is now more an Asiatic than an European power, and yet in composing the Queen's Speech he has deliberately ignored the country, which constitutes the brightest jewel in the British diadem. We could understand this indifference under the Whig Ministry, but Conservatives have always been distinguished for the interest they take in India, and little did we expect such neglect of Indian affairs under their administration as there was in the last session of Parliament.

NATIVE MEETING IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PURSUANT to advertizement a meeting of native gentlemen was held at the Hall of the British Indian Association on Saturday last, the 11th instant, at 4-30 P. M. We give below the names of the principal native gentlemen present n the occasion:

Raja Romanath Tagore Bahadoor C.S.I., Babu Degumber Mitter, Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadoor, Raja Komal Krishna Bahadoor, Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadoor, Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadoor, Rai Rajender Mullick Bahadoor, Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law, Babu Joykissen Mokerjee, Babu Rajendralala Mitra, Babu Soobol Dass Mullick, Babu Jodoolal Mullick, Kumar Poorna Chunder Singh, Kumar Kantee Chunder Singh, Kumar Inder Chunder Singh, Hon'ble Jogodanund Mookerjee, Babu Koonjolal Banerjee, Babu Chunder Coomar Roy, Babu Annadapersad Roy, Babu Parbutty Sunker Roy Chowdry, Babu Dwarkanath Biswas, Babu Dwarkanath PalChowdry, Babu Ramkissen Dass, Babu Surendranath PalChowdry, Babu Janokynath Roy, Babu Pearychand Mitter, Babu Gobind Chunder Dutt, Babu Greesh Chunder Dass Rai Bahadoor, Dr. Mohendrolal Sircar, Babu Kanylal Dey, Rai Bahadoor, Babu Ram Chunder Kur, Babu Bhogobutty Churn Mullick, Babu Shama Churn Sircar, Babu Gourdas Bysack, Rev. K. M. Banerjee, Babu Ram Chand Seal, Babu Chunder Kant Mookerjee, Babu Damodar Das Barmon, Babu Greesh Chunder Ghose, Babu Bejoykristo Mookerjee Prince Mahomed Roheemmooddeen, Prince Ferrokh Shah, Newab Syud Ahmed Ali, Newab Syud Mohammad Mehdee, Shaikh Morad Ali, Moulve Abdool Lateef Khan Bahadoor, Meer Mohamed Ali, Moulve Mohamed Hossain, Hafiz Mohamed Hatim, Moulve Abdool Jubbur, Moulve Khais Mohamed Abdas Sobhan, Moulve Abul Fazl Mohamed Abdur Rohamon, Moulve Ahmed, Moulve Zohurol Huck, Moulve Buzlu Huck, Hakim Seyud Warris Ali, Seyud Kazim Ali, Shaikh Woozeer Ali, Manickjee Rustomjee Esq., Hurjeebhai Manickjee Mehta Esq., Rustomjee Dhunjeebhai Mehta Esq., Cowasjee Manickjee Rustomjee Esq., Cooverjee, E. Guzder Esq, Hurjeebhai Manickjee Esq., &c., &c.

The Hon'ble Durga Churn Law moved that Raja Romanath Tagore Bahadoor C. S. I. take the chair.

Mir Mahomed Ali seconded the motion.

Raja Romanath Tagore, on taking the chair, made a few appropriate remarks, and then called upon Babu Degumber Mitter to move the first Resolution. Babu Degumber with a few introductory remarks moved the Resolution, which runs as follows :

"That the Native Community of Calcutta and its vicinity desire, on the occasion of the visit to this city of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to do themselves the honour of inviting His Royal Highness to a public entertainment as a mark of the loyalty of the native population of Bengal to the British Crown, and of their rejoicings at the auspicious event.

Raja Narendrakrishna seconded the motion.

Raja Komulkrishna Bahadur moved the second Resolution :

"That an application be made to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, soliciting His Excellency to give the proposed entertainment a place in the programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to this city, and His Excellency's instructions for the determination of arrangements towards that end, and also inviting His Excellency to honour the occasion with his presence."

Prince Ferrokh Shah seconded the motion.

Raja Joteendra Mohun Tagore moved the third Resolution :

"That a letter be addressed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor inviting him to the proposed entertainment, and soliciting His Honor's co-operation, advice and assistance in furtherance of the object."

Babu Joykissen Mookerji seconded the motion.

Babu Rajendralala Mitra moved the fourth Resolution :

"That subscriptions be invited from the Native Community of Bengal in furtherance of the proposed entertainment, and that the minimum subscription be and is hereby fixed at Rs. 50 per head, it being understood that this rule will not preclude the invitation of eligible gentleman as guests."

Moulavi Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur seconded the motion.

Raja Harendrakrishna moved the fifth Resolution :

"That a requisition be addressed to leading native gentlemen in the Mofussil inviting their co-operation in this loyal demonstration."

Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee seconded the motion.

Babu Govind Chunder Dutt moved the sixth Resolution :

"That the under-mentioned gentlemen be requested to form a Committee for the purpose of raising subscriptions, of disbursing the money so raised, of fixing the place of the entertainment, of giving effect to the foregoing Resolutions, and of carrying out the necessary arrangements for the proposed entertainment. The Committee are hereby vested with power to add to their number."

Raja Rammanath Tagore Bahadoor, C. S. I. *Chairman.*	Babu Hurruck Chand.
Maharaj Kumar Hurrendra Kishore Singh Bahadoor, of Retteah.	„ Soorendra Nath Pal Chowdry.
Maharajah Ramkishen Sing, of Ticcaree.	„ Dwarkanath Biswas.
„ Juggadendra Runwaree	„ Keshub Chunder Sen.
Govind Bahadoor, of Runwareabad.	„ Hem Chunder Ker.
Rajah Radha Persad Sing, of Doomraon.	„ Kally Mohun Das.
Babu Degamber Mitter.	„ Govind Chunder Dutt.
Rajah Komul Krishna Bahadoor.	„ Rajendra Dutt.
„ Narendra Krishna Bahadoor.	„ Bhuggabutty Churn Mullick.
„ Rajendra Narrin Deb Bahadoor.	Dr. Mahendralal Sircar.
„ Harendra Krishna Bahadoor.	Babu Kanyelal Dey Rai Bahadoor.
Hon'ble Ramesh Chunder Mitra.	„ Peary Chand Mittra.
„ Doorga Churn Law.	„ Groesh Chunder Das Rai Bahadoor.
Babu Joykissen Mookerjea.	„ Ramkissen Das.
„ Rajendrala'a Mitra.	„ Gourdas Bysack.
Rai Rajendra Mullick Bahadoor.	Prince Mirza Jahan Kuddur Bahadoor.
Kumar Groesh Chunder Sing.	„ Mahomed Ruheemoodeen.
Raja Promothonath Roy Bahadoor.	„ Nusseroodeen Hyder.
Babu Soobol Das Mullick.	„ Ferukh Shaha.
„ Heeralal Seal.	Hon'ble Nawab AsgarAli Dilayar Jung Bahadoor. C. S. I.
Kumar Satt Sutt Ghosaul.	„ Syud Ahmed Ali.
„ Kanti Chunder Singh.	„ Syud Mahomed Mehdee Khan.
Hon,ble Juggadanand Mookerjea.	„ Abdool Gunny Bahadoor C. S. I.
Babu Jodoolal Mullick.	Khajeh Ashanoola Khan Bahadoor.
„ Kally Krishna Tagore.	Munshi Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor.
„ Dijendranath Tagore.	Moulvi Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor.
„ Koonjlala Banerjea.	Mir Mahomed Ali.
„ Khelut Chunder Ghose.	Hajee Mirza Abdool Kureem Shirazee.
„ Chunder Coomar Roy.	Hajee Syud Sadick Shooshtree.
„ Chunder Kant Mookerjea.	Nakhoda Hajee Abdool Wahid.
„ Debendra Mullick.	Nakhoda Hajee Noor Mahomed.
„ Damodar Das Barmon.	Shaikh Morad Ali.
„ Chunder Mohun Chatterjea.	Syud Lootf Ali Khan.
„ Dwarkanath Mullick.	Syud Mahomed Hosain Khan.
„ Annadapersad Roy.	Moulvie Syud Mahomed Aboo Sueed.
„ Kally prosuno Ghose.	Manackjee Rustomjee Esq.
Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadoor.	Heerjeebhoy Manackjee Rustomjee Esq.
„ Luchmiput Singh Brhadoor.	Raja Joteendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor, and Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal,—*Members and Hony. Secretaries.*
„ Rajib Lochun Rai Bahadoor.	

Rai Rajendra Mullick Bahadur seconded the motion.

Babu Peary Chand Mittra voted thanks to the chair. Babu Sobuldas Mullick seconded the motion.

The meeting was a representative and thoroughly practical one. Almost every respectable family in the town and vicinity was represented on the occasion. The Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, and Native Christians all went hand in hand in this national demonstration. All classes of the native community were represented in the programme of the day as well as in the Committee elected at the meeting. The Committee it will be observed comprises representatives of all important districts in Bengal and Behar. By far the most sensible part of the proceedings was the absence of speechification. As practical men the speakers went at once to the practical part of the business. The only speech delivered on the occasion was that of Babu Rajendralala Mitra, which was heard with interest and pleasure. He explained in a very pleasant way the reasons for limiting the minimum subscription to Rs. 50 per head.

The meeting was a great success. The movement has begun well; there was a feeling of perfect unanimity and cordiality at the meeting, and we hope that the whole affair will be conducted with the same good sense, good feeling, and good taste.

THE EPIDEMIC FEVER.

THE report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal for the past year contains a valuable paper as an appendix by Dr. Wilkie, who was deputed to investigate into the causes of the Epidemic Fever in Burdwan. We are glad to find that he fully endorses the views so often expressed in these columns as regards the causation of the Fever. Dr. Wilkie says :

I believe that what was wrong with Hooghly and Burdwan in the fever years was the retention in the surface soil above the clay of moisture which ought to have been got rid of more quickly. In an ordinary year you have the rains, the consequent moistures of this surface soil, and the subsequent evaporation of the moisture with fever, until the soil, by evaporation and natural drainage, becomes dry. In a *jor bekar* year the same thing exactly went on; but, as there was an obstruction to the natural drainage, the greater part of the moisture had to be got rid of by evaporation alone; so that the whole layer of surface soil became damp sooner, evaporation began sooner and went on longer, and fever began sooner and went on longer. In fact, the most favorable conditions for the production of malaria were present, and their existence was unusually prolonged. As a natural result, the consequences of malaria were produced in a more intense form, in greater abundance, and for a longer period. Observations, such as those of Doctor Jackson, on the dryness of the soil to great depths in January, February, and March, prove nothing at all, except that the soil is dry in non-fever months. However saturated the soil may have been in previous months, it cannot but be dry by that time under ordinary circumstances, because evaporation has been going on rapidly for months from the whole surface of the country, and the supply of moisture is not unlimited. No amount of obstruction to the drainage could keep the soil of Bengal moist throughout the year, unless frequent or heavy rains were superadded. The remarks of the writer of the *Hindoo Patriot* fever articles on this subject are to the same effect. In February 1872 there had been no rain for three months, and in February 1873 only 0·12 inches for three months. I have nowhere been able to find any mention of dry soil in villages in which the *jor bekar* was actually present at the time. Dryness of the soil is mentioned as existing in some places which *had* suffered severely. But what is wanted is a knowledge of the state of the soil when the fever was actually present. If any one could take us to a village stricken with the fever, and demonstrate that the soil is dry, there would be an end of the matter. All the observations of dry soil that I have read of were, as far as I remember, made in places not at the time of suffering, and made at a time when the soil of the whole country is necessarily dry.

It is indeed greatly to be regretted that it should be possible to throw any doubt on the matter, that the question of the increased dampness of the soil, and longer duration of that dampness in places afflicted with the *jor bekar*, should not have been thoroughly investigated at the proper time, for no observations made now can show what the condition of the soil was then.

Any one reading the above paragraphs with careful attention will at once see that the views enunciated in them are reducible to the following propositions.

1*st.* That the fever met with in the epidemic districts is not new to the country but is precisely of the same character which breaks out every year, though in a mild form, after the close of the rains.

2*nd.* That the fever is malarious in its nature and is caused by the humidity of the soil.

3*rd.* That the fever which is endemic to the country on account of the heavy periodical rainfall and in spite of the facility of natural surface drainage enjoyed by the villages, assumes an epidemic form where an obstruction is offered to the natural drainage.

4*th.* That the fever abates or entirely subsides as the soil becomes dry with the setting-in of the hot weather.

5*th.* That the increased dampness of houses in villages where the fever rages epidemically as testified to by Mr. Metcalfe can only be due to damp soil.

We will now quote from a pamphlet, which was issued some time ago from this press, being a reprint of the fever articles that appeared from time to time in this journal, in order to show how completely Dr. Wilkie supports the views entertained by us upon the subject.

"It should not be forgotten also that every village in Lower Bengal is more or less humid after the cessation of the rains, from the beginning of October to the middle of December,—more so than during the continuance of the rains, and fever, precisely of the epidemic type, though not in an aggravated form, is more or less rife throughout Bengal during those months, than at any other time of the year. Hence the period is characteristically described in our country by the term of Jamastaka—meaning that during that period all the eight portals of the mansion of Pluto are open to receive the dead. The same cause, therefore, which under its normal condition favors the advent of the intermittent type of fever every year in a mitigated form, when intensified as would necessarily be the case when the humidity of the soil is aggravated by obstructions offered to the surface drainage of a village during the rains, and thereby allowing it to be wholly absorbed in the sub-soil, would usher in the fever in an epidemic form. We would entreat those who are engaged in enquiry into the cause of this epidemic to bear this significant fact in mind, inasmuch as all their investigations are sure to prove disappointing, if they start with an idea that the fever met with in the epidemic villages is a stranger to the land."

"It will be thus seen that places, otherwise similarly situated or rather more favorably situated for the propagation of the epidemic, have nevertheless escaped it, only because the road has not extended into them, and their drainage has not been interfered with. As for facts tending to show that places, in every respect similarly circumstanced, have yet escaped from the consequences thereof, we are not aware of any; nor, in our opinion, is such a contingency possible; when it is our firm belief, induced after a careful analysis of a number of facts collected during the last ten years firstly, that the type of fever met with in the epidemic, districts is solely due to something in the soil—and the condition most favorable to the development of *that* something, is excessive or abnormal humidity of the sub-soil; secondly, that when such a state of the sub-soil is not the normal condition (in some places excessive humidity is natural, owing to the extreme porousness or some other

peculiarity of the soil, as in the case of almost the whole district of Rungpore, where consequently this type of fever rages endemically), the cause which operates most powerfully to produce that condition is impeded drainage; and thirdly that it is the inordinate humidity of the sub-soil of towns and villages and not of the paddy fields and jullas, which contributes to the outbreak of the fever with epidemic intensity. Strange as it may appear, it is none the less true, that the fact, that the natural drainage of a Bengal town cannot with impunity be interfered with, which of all others should have forced itself generally into notice, is yet just the one least generally known or recognized—and it is to this ignorance or indifference, that is to be attributed, the ruin of many flourishing cities and towns both in earlier and later times."

"The extreme dampness which the houses in the epidemic-stricken villages present—houses which were heretofore noted for their dryness—and the disappearance or stunted growth of such of the vegetable species, as are partial to a dry soil (*assaura* and the like), and the luxuriant growth of others habitually fond of a moist soil (such as Belati Bharanda), are, we think, unmistakeable evidences of the fact, and we fully agree in the statement quoted above that the mischief has been committed chiefly by roads, railways and embankments, not because as such, but because they have happened to cross the drainage levels of villages."

"What is so carefully held in store for the nourishment of the rice plants, must be as carefully let out of the villages, or the fever, which, as we have before observed, is endemic here from October to the middle of December, will assume an epidemic form. To account for the epidemic you are not therefore to look to the soil of the rice-fields, or of the Beels, but to that of the villages themselves—and if it is water-logged, the true remedy, as in the other case, is to be found in the removal of the obstructions which have been offered to the drainage course of a village, and not in subsoil drainage. For however humid or water-logged the soil of a village may be, it will under the scorching sun, and without the aid of any sub-soil drainage, be perfectly dry by April, when also, epidemic fever however virulently they may have been raging, will of itself begin to abate. To prevent a recurrence, we have only to restore the natural drainage of the villages, and they will without any other treatment return to their normal condition. In fact the application of subsoil drainage to Bengal with its periodical rain-fall of 80 inches, the rivers full to overflowing during the monsoon, and three-fourths of its arable lands under water at least during four months of the year, and relying upon it as a sovereign remedy for the eradication of the disease, appears to us as reasonable as the conduct of the man who waited in expectation of fording the river when it would become dry during ebb-tide. The undertaking recalls to our mind the feat of our ancient sage Agasthya, who is said to have brought the sea into the hollow of his palm and then drunk it off."

It is highly gratifying to us that the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Wilkie after an independent and searching enquiry should in such a remarkable manner coincide with the views advocated in these columns for the last ten years. We will conclude this article by making one more extract from Dr. Wilkie's paper anent the fever which broke out in Sibpore (a village situate opposite the Fort) in September 1873. In our article on the subject we remarked that the outbreak of fever was entirely due to the obstruction offered to the drainage of the village by the filling-up of a large ditch which went by the name of Chowdry's Gurh. It so happend that the Gurh in question was filled by the Municipality in 1873 before the setting-in of rains, and the fever broke out in a virulent form in the same year after the close of the rains illustrating in a remarkable manner the truth of the following observations of Babu Degumber Mitter:

"I may here remark that the face of the country being perfectly flat, the drainage runs over the whole surface towards the direction of its slope, and consequently roads running transversely to it must of necessity intercept the drainage. Both the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways are provided with capacious viaducts wherever they have crossed what appeared to the eye as water-courses, but these are in reality khals and other large streams, which, as I have already observed, received drainage in its flow from the villages over paddy-fields and bheels. The latter (paddy-fields and bheels) exhibit no visible signs of their being water-ways, and could not be known as such unless narrowly watched during the rains, though a road crossing them would more effectually shut out the drainage, and the evil consequences resulting therefrom would be much sooner felt, than when it crossed distant channels."

Without at all noticing the striking fact of the interference with the only drainage channel of a large portion of Sibpore being immediately followed as an inevitable consequence by the breaking out of fever in a virulent form, or in any way controverting the fact, Dr. Jackson attempts to impugn the theory propounded by Babu Degumber Mitter by simply denying the presence of humidity in the subsoil of Sibpore, as if it were possible that a Bengal village having a periodical rainfall of nearly 70 inches within three or four months should not be saturated with undue moisture when its natural channel of drainage has been suddenly interfered with. The following quotations from Dr. Wilkie's paper give the statement made by Dr. Jackson with regard to the condition of the subsoil of Sibpore and mark, the curt manner in which he has disposed of it:

At page 92 of Dr. Jackson's sanitary report for 1873, the Civil Surgeon of Howrah, speaking of fever that was present with special force and fatality during October, November, and December in Seebpore and Belgatchia, villages within the limits of the municipality, says: "The disease appeared and raged in a most arbitrary manner, and it may be noted that the drinking-water theory and the subsoil water theory failed to explain the phenomena. In sections where the disease prevailed, the drinking-water appeared to be quite as good as in other sections where the endemic did not prevail more than in ordinary years, while the sub-soil water was unusually low during the past year." And again, on the same page. "Supposing that a water-logged condition of the soil could produce fever, as maintained by Baboo Digambur Mitter (and this has by no means been proved), it certainly could not have been the cause which originated the fever at Seebpore, or maintained it after it was originated, because the subsoil water has been lower this year than it was in the corresponding months of any year since 1860."

Were the subsoil water observations made in Seebpore itself, or were the subsoil water readings taken in another area of the municipality not affected with fever, applied to Seebpore, affected with fever? To be of any value, such observations should be made in the place actually affected. Local conditions may produce great differences as to moistness of the soil between places quite near each other.

In a future issue we will notice the elevation theory propounded by Dr. Wilkie as intensifying the cause of the epidemic fever.

COUNSEL'S FEES.

A QUESTION of great practical importance was lately raised in the House of Commons, and although the motion was withdrawn because of the lateness of the session, the expression of opinion was generally in its favor—we allude to the question of Counsel's Fees. On the consideration of the Supreme Court Judicature Amendment Bill in committee of the whole House, Mr. Norwood moved the following amendment: "Every barrister-at-law retained or employed for or on behalf of any suitor in either of the said Courts and accepting any brief or instructions to act as counsel on behalf of or to advise any such suitor shall be entitled to sue for his fees earned in respect of such employment as for work or labour done on behalf of such suitor." In moving the amendment the Hon'ble mover remarked that he saw no reason whatever why barristers should be placed with respect to their fees in an altogether exceptional position. He thought it important, moreover, that they should be required to give up certain privileges which under the present system they enjoyed. He did not object to the amount of their fees, but when they accepted a sum which was taken to be an adequate remuneration for certain services they should be held to have incurred a legal liability to perform those services. One result of the present state of things was that, as between some barristers and attorneys, a system of "no cure, no pay," had grown up, the barrister receiving no fees unless he was successful. Mr. C. Lewis put the case in a fair light. He said:

"It was right that the great practical evil of enormous fees being paid to barristers for which no work was done in return should be dealt with by legislation. If the Bar thought they had any cause to complain in that matter, it arose from their own fault in not having proper rules for their guidance. That clause had been drawn designedly in an unobnoxious way, making the relation of barrister and client a matter of contract, so as to carry with it all those rights and liabilities on one side and the other which necessarily followed from that relation. The Medical Act of 1858 for the first time enabled physicians to recover their fees in the same way as surgeons and solicitors could do; and it was well known that medical men as well as solicitors were responsible for the proper discharge of their duties. An engineer who built a bridge in an unskilful way was liable to the extent of his fortune for his unskilfulness; and it was only reasonable that the man who for fee or reward undertook a duty should be held responsible for its performance, not only to the best of his skill and ability, but should be liable for any negligence in discharging it. The peculiar state of things which existed in regard to barrister sprang out of a system now long exploded. The remuneration of the profession had doubled within the last 30 years. He had in his hand a correspondence between the clerk to a distinguished Queen's Counsel and the solicitor who had engaged his services in an important appeal case which was fixed to come on in court upon the following morning, and he would read an extract or two without mentioning names. The hon. member proceeded to read the following correspondence:—

"May 11, 1874.

"Mr. A. B.'s Clerk to Solicitors. Dear Sirs,—I find the leading counsel on the other side has 100 guineas marked on his brief. I take the liberty of suggesting that Mr. A. B.'s be marked the same. Would you kindly do so before he appears in the case to-morrow. I am, gentlemen, yours most obediently, ——."

"London W. C., May 12, 1874.

"Solicitors to Mr. A. B.'s Clerk. Sir,—This appeal stands second in the list for to-day. We have this morning received your note of last night informing us that you have ascertained that the leading counsel for the appellant has 100 guineas marked on his brief, and virtually demanding that we should increase Mr. A. B's fee from 50 guineas up to that amount, and indirecly conveying to us the intimation that this must be done before he appears in the case this morning. We can scarcely believe that Mr. A. B. can give his sanction to his clerk going to the clerks of the opposing counsel in any cases in which he may be retained to ascertain the amount of fees marked on their briefs, and then, if these fees are in excess of what may be marked on Mr. A. B.'s brief, utterly regardless of any special circumstances, but as a mere matter of course, to demand (as we take your letter to be a demand) that Mr. A. B.'s fee should be increased to a similar amount.

"If there be such combinations among counsel's clerks with the approval of the members of the Bar, which we cannot for one moment believe, the result will be that solicitors will find it necessary for the protection of their clients to confer with each other before delivering briefs with the object of marking such fees as they in their discretion shall think right, and saving their clients from such an intimation as we have received from you within a few hours probably of the case being argued.

"We are, Sir, very obediently yours,

"A. AND B.

"Mr.——, clerk to Mr. A. B. Q. C., Lincolns-inn."

The result in such cases was that a solicitor often found himself obliged to give extravagant fees to counsel, a considerable portion of which was disallowed on taxation. The evil was, in fact, twofold. In the Common Law Courts it became necessary, for a suitor to provide himself with two leaders, as well as a junior, in order to be certain that one would be present at the hearing. Counsel made professional engagements which it was impossible for them to perform, taking fees to attend in eight or ten different courts sitting at the same time, reminding one of the story told of the late Mr. C. Austen, of the Parliamentary Bar, who, being engaged in a number of railway cases to come on the same morning, was met coolly taking a walk in Hyde Park by one of his clients, who asked him why he was not at Westminster. "Oh," said he, "I am doing equal justice to all my clients; nobody can complain of my deserting one client for the advantage of another." (A laugh.) Under the present system barristers were often paid hush money for the purpose of preventing their appearance on the other side. Why should the same rule not apply to the Common Law Courts as prevailed in Chancery? There, a barrister, having obtained a silk gown, attached himself to a particular court, and according to the etiquette of the profession, did not leave it without a special fee. The clause of the hon. member for Hull would place matters on the right footing. If a barrister took a brief with a fee of £100 and did not appear in court, he was at least bound to return the money. The connexion of the barrister and his client should be a contract for service. A barrister should also be liable for gross negligence. At present he might break the positive instructions of his client and would not even then be liable. He referred [to "Swynfen v. Swynfen," in which Lord Chelmsford had been counsel and who compromised the case contrary to the instructions of his client, and when the question was brought before Chief Baron Pollock it was laid down that a member of the Bar conducting a case possessed absolute immunity in such a case. He trusted the time would soon arrive when an attempt to place on a better footing the relations as between barrister and solicitor would be made, and he should certainly vote in favor of the clause, believing that it was full time that evils should be removed which reflected no honour on the Bar itself."

Mr. Serjeant Sherlock objected to the amendment because "it might lead to consequences that would be most unjust to the bar." The Attorney-General would not discuss the question at the late hour it was brought forward, and counselled delay. Mr. Watkin Williams said, "speaking frankly on the subject, he felt bound to admit that there was a great deal of truth in the complaints which had been made by those hon. members and many members of the profession deeply deplored the evils to which they referred and were most anxious to devise some remedies to clear themselves from such imputations. They wished to spare no labour to bring about a result so beneficial to the public, but the House, he thought, must see that the subject was far too large a one to be entered upon on the present occasion. It was scarcely the moment for introducing a change which would revolutionize the practice of centuries, and, he hoped, therefore, the hon. member for Hull would not press his motion." Mr. Gregory, "as a solicitor of many years' experience, could not help saying that there was much cause for such a motion as that of the hon. member for Hull. Whether the clause which he proposed was the proper remedy for the evils which existed was another question. The solicitor was sometimes placed in a most painful position as matters stood, it being his duty to have regard to the interests of his client on the one hand, while upon the other hand he had to pay fees which he might deem excessive to secure the services of counsel. He was aware that the evils complained of had grown up as part of a system, and in his younger days they had been by no means so prevalent. Something like a demoralizing influence had, he was afraid, been introduced among the Bar of England at the time when railway speculation became so rife, when barristers came to be feed for the purpose of rendering their services unavailable to others, thus leading on to the practice of the clerks of counsel in many instances demanding fees which their employers would hardly sanction. There was no doubt, he might add, that at the Common Law Bar there was no arrangement now existing by which the services of barristers could be secured in the cases for which they had been retained. The

members of the Bar were, no doubt, as honourable as they had ever been, but. then, there could be no doubt that briefs were sometimes taken somewhat recklessly, and when there was little probability that they could be satisfactorily attended to. He should like therefore to see some such arrangement made in the common Law Courts as that which prevailed in Chancery." Mr. Mitchell Henry was of opinion that remuneration at the Bar, as in every other walk of life, should be based upon contract. Mr. Russell Gurney remarked that "there had been a considerable change in the practice of the profession of late, and there were now grounds of complaint which in his early days were never heard of. There was then nothing like bargaining for fees. (Hear.) He always understood when he began to practise that a barrister was bound to take any fee marked upon his brief." In deference to general opinion Mr. Norwood withdrew his motion and said, "admitting that the present was not a desirable time for the discussion, he begged to give notice that if the subject was not taken up by some hon, and learned gentleman, he would next Session move for leave to introduce a Bill, when the whole question could be fairly and properly discussed."

This question has a practical bearing upon India Here too complaint is rife about Counsel's fees. We know of cases in which a fee of Rs. 1,000 a day has not secured the Counsel's presence. Barristers, who have made a name at the bar, not unoften dictate their own terms. The amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts has increased the evil in Bengal. Although the Court meets on both the Original and Appellate sides in the same premises, the Counsel attending the Appellate side invariably charges a higher fee, though with what consistency we for one cannot understand. But as we have observed above the payment of a fat fee does not always secure the attendance of Counsel. When in all other professions service is rendered on contract implied or express, we see no reason why the barristers should be exempted from the wholesome rule. We are glad that the question has been raised in England, and we make no doubt that whatever decision may be arrived at there it will have good effect upon India. At present the barister has the best part of the bargain—he pockets the money and it rests with him to render service or not.

EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ENGLISH education seems to be at a low ebb in the Central Provinces. There is not a single English College there; there is only one High School; the Anglo-Vernacular schools of the middle class number 31, and the lower Anglo-Vernacular schools 35. The results of the University Examinations however shew improvement. We give the tabulated results for the last five years:

	Entrance.		First Arts.	
YEAR.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined	Passed.
1870-71.....	26	21	6	1
1871-72.....	27	14	4	3
1872-73..	65	29	8	3
1873-74.....	56	28	9	6
1874-75.....	59	38	0	5

This improvement is however mainly due to Mission schools. The results of the Central Provinces may be thus compared with other cognate provinces:

	Entrance Examination.		First Arts Examination.	
1874-75.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined	Passed.
N. W. P.....	226	109	67	25
Punjab.....	89	41	14	11
Oudh.....	80	38	18	6
C. Provinces....	59	38	9	5

The total expenditure on education and on school houses for the year 1874-75 was Rs. 5,61,807, and of this sum Rs. 10,644 were provided for in the Public Works budget, leaving Rs. 5,51,163 as the sum administered by the Educational Department, and this sum is made up of the following items:—

Municipal grants and subscriptions.....	Rs.	93,451
Fees.....	"	26,486
Educational Cess.....	"	1,18,954
Other sources.....	"	7,433
Provincial assignment.....	"	3,04,839

The total expenditure from public funds controlled by Government officers was Rs. 4,75,418, and was distributed thus—

	Rs.		Rs.
On direction ...	25993	PRIVATE INSTRUCTION. *Aided General for boys.*	
„ Inspection ...	75633		
GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTION. *General of Boys.*		Higher class English...	11611
		Middle „ „ ...	31069
Higher class English...	22751	Lower class Vernacular	65869
Middle „ „ ...	75557	*Of girls.*	
Lower class Vernacular	182715	Natives, Europeans &c.	11877
Of girls.		Unaided Schools ...	8028
Vernacular ...	17779	Subscription to Vernacular Literature ...	612
Special i. e., Normal.		Museum ...	1314
For Masters ...	16655	Scholarships held at foreign Colleges ...	1671
„ Mistresses ...	2209		

Government schools have increased from 900 to 914, scholars from 47,840 to 49,546, and the average attendance from 28,859 to 30,756. Private schools have decreased from 806 to 762, but the average attendance has risen from 16,166 to 18,320. No less than 1,605 of the 1,676 schools are primary schools. The Director remarks: "No educated class, either indigenous or of long settlement, in these Provinces exists. Our best read men are foreigners." The educational system of the Central Provinces is thus described. At Saugor, Burhanpur, and in a few other large towns are the descendants of men who once ruled over portions of the country. Amongst these men a certain bookishness and aptitude for instruction is hereditary, and their children attend the middle class schools. These schools are of two grades. In the upper grade instruction is given through the medium of English, and in the lower grade English is usually taught merely as a language, and general instruction is given in the vernacular only. To these middle class schools no native students are admitted, who cannot read and write in their mother tongue, work sums in the first four simple and compound rules of Arithmetic, and are not acquainted with the Geography of their own province and district. In the lower grade middle schools a student studies for 3 years, when he may be removed to a Zilla school, and continue his studies for 2 years more. By this time he should be ready to compete for a High School scholarship. Winning this scholarship, he goes to a High School, matriculates in two years, and then in two years more proceeds to the First Arts Examination. Should he pass and obtain a first class, he is eligible for a senior scholarship and usually continues his studies either at Muir College or at some other college until he obtains his degree. The primary schools are of three kinds. Town primary schools being auxillaries to middle class schools, town vernacular schools, and village schools. It was originally intended that the town vernacular schools should be middle schools adding to the usual primary curriculum Euclid and Algebra, Mensuration and Surveying, and further instruction in popular vernacular poetry. But the highest class in these schools is seldom formed. The teaching staff is scanty, and students leave school before reaching the 6th class. So both vernacular town and village schools are still classed as primary schools, and in them children are taught to read, write and cypher. They also learn so much of History and Geography as will tell them where the great countries of the world are, what are the productions, languages, races and physical features of the Provinces in which they dwell, and how India is governed and became what it is. The Marathi series of reading books contain interesting stories, well arranged facts and pieces of popular poetry. The Hindi scholars use no graduated series of readers, but they have to be content with such information as is conveyed in a translation of the "Rudiments of Knowledge" and of Whately's lessons on money matters. If boys stay long enough in school they are taught the Ramayana and a poetical reader. The want of graduated series of Hindi readers is much felt. They are now under preparation, so soon as they are ready, the curriculum will be revised. The progress of middle class and primary schools is tested by examinations according to fixed standards generally conducted *viva voce* by Inspectors. The pay of village teachers is, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, readjusted according to the results of these examinations and the average attendance of pupils. The progress of the best boys of that upper middle class schools is further tested by the High School Scholarship Examination held at convenient centres. The High School work is proved by the success or failure of pupils at the University Examination. The curriculum of girls schools is still very much the same as that for boys' schools, only less attention is paid to Geography, and Grammar is not taught. The primary schools auxiliary to middle class schools are placed under the supervision of the masters of such schools, who examine them periodically, and send to the main schools such students as may have completed their 3rd class studies. The highest class at these auxiliary schools is the 3rd, and in this they differ from other primary schools to which a fourth class is added. In the High School provision has not yet been made for instruction in physics, and in the primary schools there is as little instruction in elementary physics, as in the majority of primary schools in England. There are a few lessons on colour, light, the clouds, rain, the thermometer, gravity, scattered through the Marathi reading books, or collected in the "Rudiments of Knowledge." But, as Professor Huxley says, mere book learning in physical science is a show and a delusion, and real knowledge in science means personal acquaintance with the facts. He utterly repudiates any system that would allow teachers, who have not come into direct contact with the leading facts of a science, to pass on their second-hand information. It will be long before in our primary schools we can hope to give instruction in physical and natural science by men practically acquainted with what they teach. The Chief Commissioner thus notices the difficulty in the way of mass education: "In India generally, owing to the poverty of the people the labour even of young boys is valuable, and they are hardly ever too young to be put to some kind of work. In the Central Provinces this is specially the case, and it is in combating the absenteeism of pupils that most difficulty is found. It is not difficult to enroll pupils, to secure their attendance or anything like regularity of attendance is the hard point. The poverty of the people, cold, excessive heat, rain, in some instances the distance of the school from the houses of the boys, and the natural disposition of the boys to play the truant, all these are obstacles difficult to overcome." This is equally true of all parts of India. The great defect in the educational system in the Central Provinces is that sufficient encouragement is not given to English education. We have always been of opinion that it constitutes the lever wherewith the people of India are to be raised to the level of European civilization and improvement, and where it is neglected the primary duty of Government is not done.

CHINA.

THE CONDITION of China has a peculiar interest at the present moment. Although its civilization is most antiquated, it is shewing signs of revival. The *Trade Journal* furnishes an account of its industrial progress, which is highly interesting. That periodical says: "China is now moving steadily forward in the direction of scientific progress, and if the wise policy which has latterly presided over her affairs be continued and developed in its natural order of evolution she seems destined to become one of the most powerful and prosperous countries of the world. For this result she will be mainly indebted to the intelligent initiation of the prime minister, Li-Hung-Chang. A Chinese by descent—and not a Tartar—he carries with him the sympathies of the bulk of the population; while his military and political talents have raised him to his present high position of prime minister, an office heretofore confined to a Tartar since the present Tartar dynasty ascended the throne." Li-Hung Chang seems to have bestowed the greatest attention upon the development of the military resources of China. We are told that to this end arms of various modern patterns have been imported from Europe and America for the use of the troops. Arsenals have been established at Tientsin, Nankin, Shanghai, and other points, and steps are now being taken for the efficient defence of the coasts by the erection of forts armed with guns of the heaviest calibre. The writer in the *Trade Journal* remarks: "It cannot be said that the whole of the expenditure upon these different objects has been made in the best manner. The Chinese, in entering upon such undertakings, were necessarily feeling their way; and at the Chinese ports they have too often been beset

by adventurers of different nationalities whose main purpose was, not to advise the Chinese for their good, but to profit by their expenditure. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at if the Chinese have been led in many cases into outlay of the most unprofitable character. Nevertheless they have persevered, and under a system of trial and error they have by degrees found out who are their most competent and most conscientious advisers." We learn that the China Steam-Navigation Company, which now runs steam vessels along the coasts, mainly owes its origin and success to Li-Hung-Chang; and it is under his auspices that iron coal mines are to be opened in the province of Pechili, of which he is governor. With this object a contract was made last year with Mr. Henderson, who had been resident in China for thirty years, and under this contract he was to provide the necessary plant for coal and iron works for a specified sum. During the past month a Chinese official, named Wang-Tchinn-Yong who had often before been in Europe, and who speaks several European languages, has visited England, bringing letters from the Chinese authorities to Messrs. John Bourne & Co., of London, in connection with this important object; and we see by the provincial papers that the Chinese official, accompanied by Mr. Bourne, has visited several of the most important centres of the iron manufactures. Coal is much wanted in China, for the arsenals, for the local steamers, and for other objects. It is now worked in several different situations. But the great difficulty is to get rid of the water; and when much water enters a mine it has to be abandoned. European expedients for raising water will soon terminate this state of things; and the output of coal may be considerably increased by the introduction of proper pumping apparatus.

It is stated that an international exhibition is contemplated at Shanghai. The Peninsular and Oriental Company has consented to take out free of charge articles presented to the exhibition, and the articles exhibited will be admitted duty free into Shanghai. We also learn that a very powerful committee of co-operation has been formed in London, of which the Hon. Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Watts are the honorary secretaries, and the undertaking will now be pressed forward with vigour. Already the land for the building has been bought. We agree with the *Trade Journal* that the prospects of an industrial contribution are the highest in China. In the central empire there is the accumulated wealth of thousands of years of civilisation. The sod has not yet been turned by exhibitions of any kind or by any large exposition of European wares. Then, in no country in the world we may say is labour cheaper, or more intelligent, or more tractable than it is in China. In no country, consequently, is there greater inducement to the establishment of manufactures, and if cotton machinery has been of late years so largely introduced into India, can it be doubted that it would also be promptly introduced into China, if the Chinese had had only some such opportunity as this exhibition will afford for becoming acquainted with it? Then what a field for agricultural machinery, for machinery for irrigation, for dredging machinery and for machinery of almost every kind! The contact of European civilization is reviving the dead bones of the ancient civilization in the East; China, Japan, and British India have each a bright future before them.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT SHEFFIELD.

THE approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India invests his doings and sayings at the present moment with a peculiar interest. Sheffield lately honored His Royal Highness, and, says the *Times'* correspondent, "Sheffield has done wonders. I have had some experience of loyal receptions, but cannot recall any previous visit to a provincial town where loyalty was more fervid, more spontaneous, and more hearty." "Uncomfortable rumours," continues the writer, "had gained some credence that the Princess of Wales was too unwell to accompany the Prince. When her Royal Highness, therefore, stepped upon the platform she was received with great delight. The warmest welcome was also given to the Prince of Wales, and as cannon from without gave the signal of the Royal arrival the crowds in the neighbourhood of the station re-echoed this welcome." The occasion was the gift of a park by the Mayor of the town. The *Times'* correspondent says: "Art had done much, Nature had done still more, to lend beauty to the scene, and few ceremonies have profited so greatly by both." As soon as the Prince and Princess took their places, the Archbishop of York offered up the following prayer:

"Oh, triune God and King, we beseech Thee to look down upon this our undertaking and to prosper it. Thou hast been very good and gracious to the people of this place, and hast blessed them with much prosperity. Forgive them if they have received the gift without recognizing Thee as the giver; if they have forgotten that thou alone hast multiplied their silver and their gold. We know, O Lord, that it is Thou who has put into the heart of Thy servant, the Chief Magistrate of this town, to set apart this place for the recreation and good of the people. We bless Thee that Thou hast caused the rich to provide for the health of the poor, and for those whose days are spent in labour. For this as for all other good things may our hearts be filled with thankfulness and our mouth with praise! Bless, O Lord the Mayor of this place and prosper him and his family, and give him in return for this kindness he has shown the love and the affection of all the people to whom he has done good, Continue, O Lord, the prosperity of this place; increase the invention and the industry of the people; give much employment for the instruments of peace; and grant that the munitions of war may never be tested in actual warfare between Christian nations. Bless the endeavours that have been made to educate the people here. May Thy ministers be full of zeal to teach Thy word and truth, so that as the children of this place grow in knowledge they may grow in love and obedience towards Thee. O God, and Lord of Kings, protect our Queen, and grant that she may long rule over a good and contented people. Bless the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children. Bless and protect the Prince on his journey among our Eastern peoples, and bring him back to our shores full of good wishes towards those nations over whom he shall one day be called to rule, and for whom this country has hitherto done so little, and bring us all, O Lord, to know Thee more, and love and serve Thee better, so that Thy word may be the law of our heart, and we may be Thy people indeed, and Thou indeed may be our King. All this we ask in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord and our only Redeemer."

We give the following address of the Corporation as a model for similar documents, which are sure to be poured upon the Prince on his arrival in this country:

"To their Royal Highnesses Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales, and Alexandra, the Princess of Wales,

"May it please your Royal Highnesses,—We, the Mayor Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Sheffield, offer to your Royal Highnesses our hearty welcome on your visit to Sheffield. We gratefully acknowledge the honour conferred upon us by your Royal presence, which is a source of high gratification to the inhabitants of this borough, and we desire to express to you our profound respect and affectionate regard. We assure you of the loyalty with which our beloved and gracious Sovereign and every member of the Royal Family are regarded by the people of this borough and our deep sense of the advantages we enjoy under the enlightened and beneficent reign of Her Majesty the Queen. We believe that the interest shown by your Royal presence here to-day will strengthen the loyal sentiments which everywhere distinguish the people of this country. We rejoice in the happiness which has crowned the union of your Royal Highness, and we sincerely trust that every blessing may attend you and your children in all the relations of life. We hope that the visit which your Royal Highness has decided to make to India will tend to promote the true welfare of the vast population of Her Majesty's Eastern Empire, and of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. We earnestly pray that the Almighty will protect you during your absence, and that you may return in health and safety to your beloved wife and children and to the people of this country, and that your Royal Highnesses may long be spared together in the full enjoyment of perfect domestic happiness and in the loving esteem of a contented, loyal, and prosperous people.

"Given under the Corporate common seal of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Borough Sheffield, this 16th day of August, 1875.

"MARK FIRTH, Mayor."
"JOHN YEOMANS, Town Clerk."

The Corporation of Cutlers also presented an address. His Royal Highness returned suitable replies to both. The Mayor afterwards handed to the Prince of Wales the deed of gift by which he dedicated the Firth Park for ever to the public use and enjoyment of the people of Sheffield. He said:

"Raised by the favouring providence of Almighty God to a position of comparative competency and prosperity, it has been my desire in some public way thankfully to acknowledge His goodness, and to make this acknowledgment in a form that should be serviceable throughout all time to as large a number of my fellow-townsmen as possible. Feeling a sincere interest in the welfare of my native town, and wishing to make some contribution to the means of recreation and enjoyment of its large and rapidly-increasing population, so many of whom are necessarily compelled to live in densely-inhabited streets and to pass their days in crowded workshops, I have been unable to think of any mode by which my object could be better realized than by the gift of this park. (The park contains about 35 acres of freehold land. It has been conveyed to the Corporation of Sheffield as conservators for the public, and they are empowered to make from time to time such regulations as may be necessary to insure its preservation and intended use.) I now beg to place in the hands of your Royal Highness the deed of gift of the park with the devout and earnest wish that many among the present generation of my fellow-townsmen, and many in generations to come, may find within its borders recreation, enjoyment, and health."

A luncheon was given at the Cutlers' Hall, at which the Master Cutler proposed the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales. We make the following extract from his speech:

"We realize from these Royal visits substantial advantages. They give an impulse to the better feelings of our nature. They generate higher tastes; they draw around us large and distinguished assemblies like the present, and on this particular occasion we recognize that your august presence has shed around a noble and beneficent gift of our Mayor, which was yesterday presented through your Royal Highness to our town, a dignity and lustre which no other circumstance could give. (Cheers.) We also perceive the same generous sympathies prompting your Royal Highness to undertake that long journey to the East which you contemplate in order that you may become acquainted with Her Majesty's subjects in India, and through this self-imposed mission strengthen the bonds of union between the whole country and her great dependency. (Cheers.) I will be bold to say to your Royal Highnesses on behalf of this large and intelligent manufacturing town, and on behalf of its loyal townsmen, that Sheffield recognizes the value of that mission, and we cordially join in the earnest wish that your Royal Highness may have a prosperous voyage, returning to England in good health, still further enriched by the devotion and allegiance of the millions of that mighty Empire. We also trust that your Royal Highnesses will take away with you some pleasing reminiscences of your late visit to Sheffield, as Sheffield will ever remember the great honour you have so graciously conferred upon her. (Loud cheers) My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I have the honour to propose "The Health of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family."

His Royal Highness in replying said, "it has been said, ladies and gentlemen, that Sheffield was Democratic; but after what we have seen to-day and yesterday its worst enemies would not give it that appellation. It will be my great pleasure in a few days to tell Her Majesty the Queen how strong the devotion of this town is towards her person and her Crown, as has been manifested by the kind and affectionate feeling evinced towards us."

What says the representative of Sheffield in British Indian Street to the above?

HISTORY OF INDIAN CHIEFS.

WE HAVE had before us for some time past a novel publication called *Bharatavarshiya* Rajadarpana or a history of the kings, princes, chiefs, newabs, sirdars, and rajas of India in treaty with the British Government, by Niranjan Mukarji. Part I contains the history of the present Raj family of Benares. The author in his preface says: "The different Indian chiefs who are in treaty with the British Government own nearly a fourth of the area of Hindustan, and exercise dominion, for good or evil, over seventy millions of inhabitants. Very little, however, of their history and antecedents are known to the people of this country. All available information and notices on the subject are preserved either in English books or Persian manuscripts, and they are unintelligible to the bulk of the community to whom those languages are foreign. What is wanted for them is a succinct history of the tributary states in the *lingua franca* of the country, and to supply this desideratum is the object of the following pages." What has been attempted in this work is to give, in the Hindi language and character, short sketches of the family history of all the feudatory chiefs of India, and copies of different treaties which have been entered upon by them and their ancestors with the British Government. Details also have been given of the extent of the territories of these chiefs, and their incomes, together with all available information regarding their ancestors, and the benefits which they have derived from the British Government, and will derive by the continuation of their existing relations with the paramount power. The exertions which have been made by them to ameliorate the condition of their subjects, and to develop the resources of their country, and the honors and rewards they have received for them from the British Government, have also been noticed at length. In short, the work forms a Hindi version of Mr. Aitchison's "Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds," with the historical and biographical portions greatly extended, and a great deal of statistical information superadded.

In his second preface the author enumerates the works, which he had consulted in writing the history of the present Raj family of Benares. He thus concludes this preface:

"After the whole of the First Part had been printed, I obtained a copy of a small work in English

entitled, "History of the Province of Benares, Part I.," printed at Inverness, in the year 1873. There is no preface to the work, and the author's name is not given, but I have reasons to believe that it has been inspired by the present Maharajah, who has presented it to several European gentlemen at Banares. It treats of the history of the Banares Rajahs from the stand-point of the second Balawant-nama, and fortifies its remarks regarding the latter Rajahs by a number of quotations from official records. But as regards the founder of the family and Balawant Sinh, its statements are grossly at variance with facts, and utterly unfounded. The work is written obviously with the same objects which impelled the pen of Subhan Ali, namely to trace the ancestors of the Maharajah to a remote antiquity, to prove their greatness and original independent sovereignty, and to establish their claim to rank as territorial chiefs, and not as mere zemindars. It was too early in the days of Raja Chait Sinh, when living witnesses were ready on every side to contradict it, to put forth any pretension to antiquity or independent sovereignty, but ever since the time when Mansaram, rising from his subordinate office under Palwan Sinh of the village of Majhwa and his proprietorship of one fourth of half a village, treacherously obtained possession of the Fort of Marriahu in Jaunpur, he and his descendants have invariably asserted their claim to rank as feudatories. This has, however, never been admitted either by the Muhammadan or the British Government. Balawant Sinh, son of Mansaram, first obtained the farm of the three Sarkars of Chunar, Jaunpur and Benares in 1838 from Safdar Jang, then Nawab Vazier of Oudh, and the title of Rajah from the Moghal Emperor, but in the Firman granted by Shah Alum to the East India Company his estate is described as a "zamindari." In the same way, in the several treaties with the Nawabs of Oudh by which the Sirkar of Benares was made over to them and subsequently ceded to the East India Company by them, the estate is always called a "zamindari," and its revenue farmer for the time a "zamindar"; and Warren Hastings invariably treated Chait Sinh as a zamindar. An attempt was made by the antagonists of Warren Hastings to assign to Chait Sinh the rank of an ally, and not a subject, and much was no doubt made of it in his impeachment by Burke, but it failed; and since the ascention of Mahipnarayana, the estate has been both *de facto* and *de jure* a zamindari. The title of Raja enjoyed by him and his immediate successor and that of Maharajah bestowed on the present chief are purely titular, and conveys no feudatory or territorial rank. Acting under this conviction, I have not been able, I regret, to make use of certain information which His Highness Maharaja Isvariprasad Narayana Sinh Bahadur has been pleased to communicate to me through one of his Karindas, in reply to a few queries submitted to him by me, inasmuch as they were founded on the statements of the two books which I have condemned above, and on which I can place no reliance."

Part I. is a fair example of the manner in which the author proposes to execute the work. The project is a gigantic one, and if he has the patience and perseverence to carry it to completion, he will have rendered a valuable service to the cause of Indian historical literature.

THE SONTHALS.

THE Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the last administration report of the Bhagulpore Division contains the following remarks on Sonthalisthan: "Among the Sonthals, there have, for some time past, been manifested various symptoms of uneasiness and restlessness. These people have risen more than once before. On the present occasion the disaffection manifested itself by a spirit of resistance to the payment of rent. In the greater part of Sonthalia a settlement is going on under regulation I of 1872 between the zemindars (chiefly Bengalees) and the ryots (chiefly Sonthals). Its object is to secure reasonably low rents fixed for terms of years, and is so far clearly advantageous to the ryot. On the other hand, the zemindar will be secured a more punctual realization than heretofore of his dues. Without this Regulation there is every reason to suppose that the zemindars and ryots would proceed to extremities; indeed the arrangement was made expressly (in the words of the Regulation) for the peace and good government of the Sonthal country. A sort of religious movement has also been for some time past perceptible among the Sonthals and is increasing. They are leaving their aboriginal religion and joining Hindooism. Attempts have been made among them to form a kind of political organization. If there were to be a rising, expense and trouble would have to be incurred in putting it down, and a long time would elapse before the people would recover a good tone. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly sanctioned the location of additional police in the Pergunnahs. He also obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the proposal that troops should, for the purpose of a demonstration, be quartered at Domka and a wing of the 4th Native Infantry from Bhagulpore has been stationed there since March last. Under these precautions no attempts have been made by the Sonthals to rise, and there is reason to believe that the measures adopted have produced a sobering effect." We wish fuller particulars had been given about rent disturbances in Sonthalisthan. The Government certainly deserves credit for the firmness and judgment with which it has managed this difficult and unpleasant business. We do not however agree with the Lieutenant Governor that Regulation I of 1872 has thrown oil over troubled waters. Indeed, it is that Regulation, which has added fuel to the fire. We have heard that the landlords in the Sonthal Pergunnas have been very hardly dealt with. Their old and long established rights are hardly respected; they receive little consideration from the local officers, and it is this which has stimulated the Sonthals to resist their just demands. Latterly there was almost an agrarian revolt in Sonthalisthan tinged with a political feeling, and if Sir Richard Temple had not repressed this troublesome spirit with a firm hand we fear we should have had another Sonthal rebellion.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THERE IS we believe a capital opportunity for giving effect to Babu Joykissen Mookerjea's proposition for a permanent memorial in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The balance of fund in the hands of the Central Famine Relief Committee amounts it is said to about seven lacs of rupees, and a more eligible object we are of opinion cannot be found for the appropriation of the fund than the establishment of an orphanage to be called after the name of the Prince of Wales. There is now no place in the metropolis for the maintenance of orphans; it is a crying want, and as part of the fund has been applied to the support of famine orphans, the application of the surplus to a permanent establishment of the kind would be a legitimate contribution to the cause of humanity.

AFTER nearly eight years' agitation the Calcutta Justices have succeeded in unseating Dr. Tonnerre, whose appointment as Health-Officer was a huge mistake, a grievous wrong to the rate-payers, and an insult to the medical profession. The proceedings of last Wednesday's meeting shew what potent influence this great authority on globules and dinners still possesses over some of the European Justices. Although every one admitted that the abolition of the doctor, to quote Mr. Knight, was an inevitable necessity, still when the poll was called for nearly half the Justices left the hall, for they would not vote one way or another. Of course this was quite in conformity with the oath which they had taken to do their duty truly and faithfully. We could understand them if they had voted against the abolition, if such was their conviction, but they had not the moral courage to say yes or no. Then the Committee had not in consideration of Dr. Tonnerre's services but rather of his helplessness recommended a gratuity of Rs. 19,200 or including four months' pay on leave about a quarter of a lac, but those gentlemen, who did not vote on the first question, now mustered strong, and voted a compensation of Rs. 35,000, or Rs. 41,400 including four months' pay. They were reminded that they ought to be just before they were generous, that the Government in dispensing with the services of old officers calculated the gratuity on the scale recommended by the Committee, that private individuals and corporations were never so extravagant, and that the Justices ought not to be carried away by mere personal feeling simply because the money would not come out of their own pockets. But they would not hear reason, common sense or equity. Most of these Justices did not take the slightest interest in the regular business of the Municipality, and yet they did not feel the slightest compunctions of conscience in overriding the working Committee. Strange to say that Mr. James Wilson, who delights in cocqueting with the rate-payers and feigning love for them, who makes a parade of his conscience in season and out of season, had not only left the hall when poll was taken on the question of the removal of Dr. Tonnerre, but had not a word to say against this spoliation of public money; aye, he voted for it! The only argument, which has been since advanced is that Dr. Tonnerre would be thrown adrift, but so are Government officers whose services are dispensed with on the ground of economy. It remains to be seen whether the Government will seal with its sanction this scandalous vote of the Justices.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has imparted a new impetus to Anglo-vernacular education. He has established an intermediate grade of Anglo-Vernacular scholarships. These scholarships will be open to boys who have not exceeded 13 years of age; they will be tenable at any middle-class anglo-vernacular school, and will be of the value of Rs. 3 a month for three years. As some proficiency in English is considered indispensable, no boy will be qualified for a scholarship who does not obtain at least one-third of the total marks in the English subject. The fee for admission to the examination will be 8 annas. The value of the primary scholarships is reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 per month. But boys who already hold primary scholarships will be permitted to draw their stipends at Rs. 3 as before. The sum of Rs. 18,000 is allotted for intermediate scholarships to the several divisions in the following proportions:

	Rs.
Burdwan Division ...	2,100
Presidency Division ...	2,500
Rajshaye and Cooch Behar Division ...	2,600
Dacca Division ...	2,700
Chittagong Division ...	700
Patna Division ...	3,100
Bhangulpore Division ...	1,800
Orissa Division ...	1,100
Chota Nagpore Division ...	1,400
TOTAL ...	18,000

The new scholarships will offer great stimulus to Anglo-Vernacular education of an elementary character.

WE HAVE seen the prize medal which has been presented to Babu Kanyelal Dey Rai Bahadur by the Committee of the Vienna International Exhibition. The medal is accompanied with two diplomas, which shew how Indian nomenclature and geography are understood in continental Europe. Babu Kanyelal Dey is named in one diploma "Dr. Loll Dey Kannye," "*in* Rai Bahadur," and in the other "Dr. Loll Kannye." So much for the fame of Indian celebrities in Europe.

THE SUPERSESSION of Munshi Sohan Lal and his consequent loss of Government appointment has evoked great indignation amongst our countrymen in the Upper Provinces. The Munshi, it appears was more than five years in Government service doing the work of Reporter on the Vernacular Press. His knowledge of English is respectable and he is also well acquainted with the vernaculars. His work met with the approval of the Government and the public and the former made commendable mention of it on many occasions. Of course the Government in this country is not answerable to any body for the selection it makes of its servants, but its professions of liberality, justice and fair-play are perpetually dinned into our ears. We enquire on behalf of the native public who alone frequently suffer from capricious supersessions and removals, why the claims or rather rights of a faithful trustworthy and competent public servant have been thus ignored in favor of Mr. Robinson, who, we hear, has no knowledge of the vernaculars?

FROM THE reports of collisions which have reached us between the subordinate employes on

the East Indian Railway line, some of whom are natives and some Europeans, we fear the economical plan proposed to be adopted by the company by employing natives on lower pay as guards and drivers will virtually remain inoperative. Unless the ruling authorities endeavour to give fair play to the native and afford him protection from the combination of the European clique the door opened to him for apparent advancement will in truth prove a snare for his ruin. Native guards with European drivers and European station-masters or native drivers under European guards and station-masters run the risk of getting into scrape every moment and either losing their places or being placed in a criminal's dock

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MR. STEVENS, the Magistrate-Chairman of the Krishnaghur Municipality, has given the following reply to the petition anent the outrage of the Municipal underlings, which we noticed in a recent issue :

Refrering to your petition of the 20th August 1875.—The discipline of the municipal servants rests with me and I see no reason for referring your petition to the Commissioners,

Whether you will or will not bring the civil and criminal cases which in your former petition you announced intention of bringing is a matter for yourselves to determine,

I decline of course to give any reply to the question with which your petition concludes.

(Sd.) C. C. Stevens.
Chairman.

We are sorry to observe that Mr. Stevens has assumed a somewhat angry tone in this matter. We are surprised to see that he holds that the Municipal Commissioners have nothing to do with the doings of their subordinates. It is true that the Chairman as the chief executive is responsible for the conduct of the subordinates, but when their proceedings become a public scandal they ought to interfere.

WE HAVE RECEIVED several letters anent the *fracas* which lately occured at the Patna College. We prefer to give the account in the words of our contemporary of the *Behar Herald* :

" Educational institutions are being turned into arena for the display of muscular feats, where boys are indoctrinated in practical lessons humanity and good-fellowship. The other day there was an unseemly squabble in the Dacca College. between two parties, both outsiders. This day we have to chronicle a very serious affair in connection with the Patna College. On the night of Tuesday last a party of players were to give some comical performances at the College Hall. They were making the arrangements in the evening, when a number of boys, students of the College, who held tickets for admission to the performance, came in and set about managing matters in their own way. This caused some disturbance, and one of the party, said to have been somewhat the worse for liquor, remonstrated with the boys. This led to an altercation, and the former, we hear, gave a rap to one of the boys on his cheek. This was resented by the boys in a body, and in a moment all was confusion. The lights were extinguished, crack went the wall shades and the door panes, cries of, " *mar mar* !" " down with them" resounded from every part of the hall ; sticks, brackets, seats and every available object were freely used as missiles, and showered on the devoted person of the player, who was afterwards found to have been beaten into a jelly. In the wild uproar it was impossible to make out who did, and who did not, take part in the riot. About this time the Officiating Magistrate, Mr. Mosley, drove in, and his presence served to restore order ; the hall had cleared up, and after the bloody prelude, the performance commenced, Mr. Mosley and a few other gentlemen forming the audience.

We are glad to learn that all the students did not join in the unseemly quarrel, but some of them did their best in quelling the disturbance. The next day the Police was on the spot, an investigation was held within the College premises, and on the deposition of the Durwan and some of the teachers and boys, who were present on the occasion, nine of the boys were *challanned* on charge of holding unlawful assembly and rioting. The accused are now awaiting their trial in the Magistrate's court, and we publish elsewhere an account of the proceedings in connection therewith.

We reserve comments till the case is disposed of by the Magistrate.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the *Times* supports the Burman policy of Lord Northbrook. We make the following extract from its leader on the subject :

" No demands, Lord Northbrook assures us, will be made upon the Burmese Government other than such as are necessary and just, and a " confident expectation " is expressed that these demands will be received in a becoming manner, so that the friendship subsisting between the Governments may be " maintained intact." The opinion of Anglo-Indians, if we may judge from the letters we published yesterday, is that the Burmese will endeavour on this, as on former points of controversy, to evade the demands of the Government of India. It is plain, however, that justice is not done to the policy which Sir Douglas Forsyth was sent to Mandalay to carry out. He was not commissioned to terrorize or to insult the King of Burmah ; he was not authorized to exact from that Monarch such strict proofs of his innocence in regard to vague charges as not even a police magistrate in England would have the power to seek from a prisoner charged with a petty larceny. He asked for explanations, and he received them ; and of course it is open to anybody to assert that they should not have been received. But, then, we should have gone to war on the ground that we disbelieved the explicit statements of the Burmese Government, who professed their desire to deal in a friendly way with us. We do not believe that Lord Northbrook would have been supported by public opinion at home if he had shown himself thus ready to pick a quarrel. It may be that the Anglo-Indians are right, that the Court of Mandalay has defended itself by ingenious falsehoods, that when the King signed the agreement surrendering Western Karennee his troops were really occupying the Karen country, that the apology for Loesectahi's reception was a clever concoction, that the explanation of the anonymous letter prompting the attack on Colonel Browne's party was an imposture , but even if all these things be true, and we believe, as we hope, they are not, it would still be our better policy to wait, and not to plunge into war on the mere suspicion of being treacherously dealt with. If the Court of Mandalay be false, it will soon reveal its falsehood, and justify the Government of India in resorting to the " last reason " of Empires.

The Anglo-Indian malcontents are angry because they have lost the spoils of war. But if the Viceroy had gone to war with Burma notwithstanding the concession made by His Golden-footed Majesty, he would have deserved to be impeached in Parliament.

AN ILL-JUDGED duty has destroyed the saltpetre trade of British India. A similarly illjudged duty seems to have extinguished the culture of tobacco in Mauritius. The *Monthly Courier* of Mauritius says: "The unjust tax which the Government has thought necessary to levy on the culture of tobacco, has nipped in the bud an industry which fairly promised to become, sooner or later, one of the great sources of the prosperity of the Island. On every occasion on which we have to animadvert on this tax, a belief steals over us that an evil genius sometimes presides over the councils of the local Legislature. The Ordinance which enacts that the culture of tobacco can only be undertaken on the payment of $ 80 per acre is one of the most iniquitous that have ever been promulgated in this Colony." The writer continues : " It is not in Mauritius alone that the culture of tobacco has been virtually suppressed by the license duty demanded, but even in the Seychelles Archipelago, which formerly enjoyed such legitimate fame for the exquisite flavour of its produce, tobacco growers have been obliged to restrict their plantations to the narrowest possible limits, and the exportation of the enticing weed has been reduced to a mere nominal figure. Our readers are probably not ignorant of the fact that tobacco which is sent to the Colony from India, America and a few other countries of less importance, can be landed and placed in bond and afterwards forwarded to England, France or elsewhere at the option of the purchaser, without paying any customs dues whatsoever." The imposition of a tax on the cultivation of tobacco is a most short-sighted policy. The people of Mauritius ought to memorialize Her Majesty's Government on the subject.

AT A LATE sitting of the House of Lords, Lord Stanley of Alderley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether there had been any proposal from Jamaica to increase the proportion paid by the Island Exchequer for the importation of coolies since that proportion was fixed during the administration of the Government by Sir J. P. Grant ; and he begged to move for a return of the number of coolies imported in 1873 and 1874 into the colonies of Mauritius, Trinidad, Jamaica, and British Guiana, showing their total cost in each colony and the proportion of such cost which is defrayed from the colonial resources. The Earl of Carnarvon replied as follows :

" So far as regarded the returns, there was no difficulty as to their production. It would be necessary to apply to the governors of the several colonies in question; but no doubt they would be able to supply the returns. With regard to the question of the noble lord, that was quite a different matter. It would be very unfair, even in a casual touching on this question, not to point out that the circumstances of Jamaica were different from those of Trinidad and British Guiana. The prosperity of sugar colonies depended on the importation of labour. In Trinidad and Guiana one third of the expense of this importation had been paid from the public purse. In Jamaica no assistance had been given to it from the public purse. The reason of the difference he believed to be this—that whereas sugar was the staple product in Trinidad and Guiana, in Jamaica there were *other* products; consequently it had not been thought necessary that the State should make to the planter in Jamaica the contribution of public money which had been made to those of Trinidad and Guiana. He did not think it necessary to discuss whether that was right or wrong. He mentioned it in order to show the different positions of the planters. On the other hand when it was said that no change ought to be made in favour of the planters of Jamaica, he could not subscribe to that. Up to 1873 the total expenses of the emigration of the coolies fell on the planters. In that year it was proposed that one-third the expenses of the immigration should be contributed by the State. A refusal was returned to that proposition, but it was agreed that the bounty should be paid out of the public purse. This question was much too large a one for discussion at the end of the Session and in such a thin House; but he must say that he was sensible of the great difficulties which the West India planter had to encounter. One of these was the great dearness of labour, and another the great cheapness of sugar. He believed it was a great advantage to the Indian coolie, provided proper protection was afforded him, that he should be able to leave an over populated country and obtain labour in a country where his labour was in such demand. The desire of the Government must be to do what was reasonable. At the present moment he was in communication with his noble friend the Secretary of State for India; his noble friend was in communication with the Indian Government, and whatever it was possible to do with regard to the commercial interests of the colony it would be his own wish to see done. He believed also that it would be for the interest of the coolies that a fair and reasonable solution of the question should be arrived at."

It must be admitted that the Colonies are directly interested in the importation of coolie labor, and that substantial encouragement ought therefore to be given to it. The immigrants to Jamaica are not so well paid as those to Trinidad for instance, and the Government of India is therefore bound to see that they are well remunerated.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Shomeprokash* takes exception to the clause added to the Abkarry Bill by the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier. He thinks that the power of arrest should be specifically confined to officers not below the grade of Inspectors. He further suggests that for the more efficient prevention of the offence places where liquor is unlawfully sold may be ascertained in order that such sales might be stopped.

The *Saptahic Sumachar* also says that Mr. Dampier's improvement upon the Abkary act without producing any beneficial effect will result in giving the police the power of exercising oppression over the dispensaries and opening to them and the abkary officials a source of income.

The *Bharut Sungskaruk* with reference to the Reformatory Bill takes objection to the limit of age and suggests that if nothing else at least the age fixed by law for attaining majority should be the limit of age for the admission of juvenile offenders into the Reformatories.

Commenting on the report of the Suburban Police for the year 1874 the *Shomeprokash* suggests that for the better prevention of crime the police should have the power especially in crowded cities to arrest and keep in confinement any person who might have been repeatedly concerned in some crime or other.

The *Somajdurpan* is of opinion that the penalties now administered by law are not adapted to the present state of native society. He thinks it is wrong in principle to sentence persons of different positions of life to the same punishment though they might be guilty of the same crime. A criminal accustomed from his station in society and previous habits and occupations to undergo any kind of hardship will not feel and suffer so much in being sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one or two months as another who might have been a student or a devotee or a gentleman unused to hardships. All classes of the people are, it is true, equal in the eyes of the law, but the law does injustice in the case cited above by inflicting severe punishment upon the one than upon the other. The editor therefore thinks that unless it be for extreme cases, in awarding punishment the respectability and position of the criminals should not be lost sight of.

The *Amirtabazar Patrika* observes that after a careful comparison of the statistics of crime of great Britain and India he has come to the conclusion that crime has increased in a direct ratio with the increase of the severity of penalties and hardship of Jail discipline and has decreased in the same proportion as punishments have been softened. He further says that what is said about the superior vigilance of the police being the cause of larger detention, or arrests is only another indirect admission of the increase of criminals.

Referring to the recent agitation about the irregular proceedings of the Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality and enquiry which followed, the *Saptahik Samachar* advices all native gentlemen of independent means to give up the ignoble idea of seeking honor and emolument by service and thus avoid the ignominy and exposure which attended the fate of the late Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Justices.

The same journal strongly supports the proposition of Babu Joykissen Mookerjee for the establishment in Calcutta of a house of shelter for the homeless stranger in commemoration of the Prince's visit. This he says is a crying want and is sorely felt by every native sojourner who visits the metropolis on business, many of whom decline to accept hospitality at the hands of a friend or a relative, and pass the night at a house of ill-fame. In the time of the Mahomedans when every petty village could shew a *serai*, continues the writer, the metropolis of the empire and the model town of India does not afford one such home of shelter.

A correspondent of the *Education Gazette* points out that those who condemn the new tariff on the score of the duty on imported long-stapled cotton overlook the object of the Supreme Governmenr, which is to stimulate the cultivation

of cotton in India and confine the mill-owners to home-grown cotton.

The *Rajshaye Samachar* laments that under the British Government the natives of India have no hope of earning their livelihood either by service, profession or trade but observing that there is no hope of deriving any assistance from the Government in matters of manufacturing industry, he encourages his countrymen to persevere in the speculations they have undertaken and throw all their industry and capital on the cloth and yarn mills, and stick to the work even at the risk of temporary loss or little or no profit. Let others strive hard to facilitate the distribution and sale of the produce of the native mills.

The *Dacca Prokash* says that Dr. Robson the Inspector of Schools has infused a new life into the education of East Bengal which for some years was drooping, by framing new rules for the management of the Mofusil Schools and offering incentives to the Sub-Inspectors and School-Masters.

A correspondent of the *Moorshedabad Patrika* says that a Hindoo Assistant Engineer who was deputed by the Collector of Pooree to ascertain the spot whence a huge stone had dropped on the occasion of the last Ruth Jatra festival has discovered a secret door behind the Rutunovedi or the altar of the god which leads to a flight of stairs constructed or cut out within the walls. The steps are long enough to allow four or five persons to ascend abreast. The native engineer in company with some Pandas attempted an ascent and had gone up to two storeys or compartments when they were arrested by the cries and hisses of bats, mice, wild-cats and serpents which occupied the third compartment. These it is believed found access to the compartment from the top of the gallery opposite the temple.

MONEY MARKET.

September 11, 1875.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES LOANS OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877) ...	Rs.	101	8	to	102	0
5	,, for 15 years (1882) ...	,,	107	0	to	108	8

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

				Per 100 *Rs.*				
4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes ...	Rs.	102	0	to	102	4
4½	,, of 1870 Co.'s Rs. (1885)	,,	104	4	to	104	8
4½	,, of 1871 Co.'s Rs. (1881)	,,	104	4	to	104	4
4½	,, of 1872 Co.'s Rs. (1879)	,,	102	14	to	103	2
5½	,, of 1859-60 Co.'s Rs. (1879)	,,	108	4	to	108	8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

				Per 100 *Rs.*				
6	Per Cent., of 1864 (due in 1884) ...	Rs.	112	8	to	112	8
6	,, of 1865 ... (1885) ...	,,	112	8	to	113	0
6	,, of 1866 ... (1886) ...	,,	113	0	to	113	8
6	,, of 1867 ... (1887) ...	,,	113	8	to	114	0
6	,, of 1870 ... (1890) ...	,,	114	0	to	114	8
6	,, of 1872 ... (1892) ...	,,	114	8	to	115	8

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
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Moulvi Murfadal Huq, Tangra	13	4	0
His Highness the Maharaja of Doomraon	13	4	0
Babu Saroop Chunder Hazarah, Burdwan	3	4	0
,, Sreesh Chunder Banerjee, Jowrah	13	4	0
,, Shama Churn Mookerjee, Lucknow	6	10	0
,, Radhakissen Surkel, Julpigoree	5	0	0
,, Sital Nath Bose, Chuprah	6	10	0
,, Kally Kishore Mookerjee, Monghyr	3	6	0
,, Bhoobone Mohun Chatterjee, Shahebgunge	13	4	0
,, Mutty Lal Ghose, Hooghly	5	0	0
,, Ram Sahoy, Barrielly	6	10	0
,, Annund Chunder Biswas, Chuprah	10	0	0
,, Womesh Chunder Roy, Attra	13	4	0
,, Rojony Kant Mookerjee, Hissar	6	10	0
,, Gourisunker Ghosal, Katore	10	0	0
,, Sama Churn Mittra, Allahabad	13	4	0
,, Wooma Churn Bose, Mazufferpore	13	4	0
,, Troyluck Nath Mookerjee, Ghowhatty	13	4	0
,, Gobindpersad Boral, Dinagepore	40	0	0
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,, Sreenath Roy, Furreedpore	13	4	0
,, Jodoonath Sandel, Secy. Loco. Reading Club, Lucknow	7	8	0
,, Ombica Churn Chatterjee, Khurruckpore	5	0	0
,, Ramlal Coomar, Dehree	13	4	0
,, Poornaund Barooah Rai Bahadur, Gwalpara,	5	10	0
,, Jodoonath Ghose, Naga Hills	8	4	0
,, Josodanaund Poramanick, Kandi	13	4	0
,, Gobind Chunder Ghosal, Nagoda	10	0	0
,, Sodanund Bahara, Cuttack	6	10	0
,, Parbutty Churn Mookerjee, Bhaugulpore	6	10	0
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,, Ashootosh Addy, Chinsurah	13	4	0
,, Aghore Nath Mookerjee, Krishnaghur	13	4	0
,, Bhoobone Mohun Rah, Furreedpore	13	4	0
,, Rajan Lal, Agra	1	14	0
,, Denonath Ghose, Gwalior	12	13	0
,, Hurrodoyal Banerjee, Kurseong	10	0	0
,, Gobind Chunder Bose, Netrokonah	5	8	0
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,, Bunshee Dharee Singh, Raghubpore	13	8	0
,, Brojobullub Mittra, Kotalpore	10	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*September* 8, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 25th August*—1875.—Moulvi Dilwar Hossein Ahmed, B. A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Gycbunda Division of the Rungpore district.

The 30th August 1875.—Mr. Christopher Henry Vowell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of that district from the date on which he may relieve Mr. H. W. Alexander.

Mr. James Fuller Blumhardt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to be temporarily a Deputy Settlement Officer in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with effect from the 15th October 1875.

Mr. A. H. Warde-Jones, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to be temporarily an Assistant Settlement Officer in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with effect from the 15th October 1875.

Mr. E. McL. Smith, Sub-Deputy Collector, First Grade, Rajmehal, is appointed to be temporarily an Assistant Settlement Officer in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with effect from the 15th October 1875.

Baboo Chunder Narain Gupta, B. A., Sub-Deputy Collector, Deoghur, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade for employment on settlement duty in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with effect from the 15th October 1875.

Baboo Ashootosh Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade for employment on settlement work in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with effect from the 15th October 1875.

Moonshee Sha Mahamed Azim is appointed to be temporarily a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Frist Grade in Purneah, with effect from the 15th October next, *vice* Baboo Ashootosh Sircar, deputed to settlement work, in the Sonthal Purgunnahs.

Baboo Ram Narain Banerjea, B. L., is appointed to be temporarily a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade at Deoghur, with effect from the 15th October next, *vice* Baboo Chunder Narain Gupta, deputed to settlement work in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Baboo Dabi Prosad, Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, Begoo Serai, in Monghyr, is appointed to be temporarily a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, with effect from the 15th October next, *vice* Mr. E. McL. Smith appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Baboo Sree Nath Chatterjea is appointed to be temporarily a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade for employment on settlement work in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with effect from the 15th October 1875.

Mooeshee Najeemuddin, Canoongoe, First Grade, Purneah, is appointed to be temporarily a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade for employment on settlement work in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with effect from the 15th Octorber 1875.

Moonshee Imdad Ali, Canoongoe, Firt Grade, Purneah, is appointed to be temporarily a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade for employment on settlement work in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with effect from the 15th October 1875.

Mr. C. H. Swinden, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, Purneah, is appointed to be temporarily a Sub-Deputy Collector of that Grade, with effect from the 15th October next, *vice* Baboo Dabi Prosad. Mr. Swinden is posted to Rajmehal.

The 31st August 1875.—Mr. Lawrence Barlow Roberts, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on settlement duty in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Sant Prosad, Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as a Deputy Collector on settlement work in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the absence, on leave, of Mr. L. B. Roberts, or until further oders.

The 3rd September 1875.—Baboo Kali Churn Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in Calcutta for the purpose of acquiring such lands as have from time to time been declared to be required for the purposes of the Calcutta Port Trust.

Mr. Colman Patrick Lowis Macaulay M. A., Officiating Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of 24-Pergunnahs, *vice* Mr. G. K. Webster.

Mr. G. M. Goodricke, Assistant Collector of Customs, is appointed to act temporarily as Deputy Collector of Customs in addition to his own duties.

POLICE.—*The 30th August* 1875.—Mr. David William Richie, District Superintendent of Police, Singbhoom, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th November 1875, or any subsequent date within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Jodu Nath Sett, Court Inspector, Singbhoom, is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. D. W. Ritchie, or until further oders.

The 4th September 1875.—Major Hardress Edmond Waller, District Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th August 1875, instead of from the 10th July last, as previously notified.

Advertisements.

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10,	5,	20,	30,	cwt.
30×30	42×34	36×36	40×40	size of Plate.
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Rs.	115,	140,	165	each.

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16,	20,	25,	30,	40	cwt.
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Portable Weighing Machine Mounted on Wheels No. 102.

	3,	5,	7,	10,	cwt.
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Rs.	75,	110,	125,	145	each.

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	1	2	3	4
	7	14	28	56 lbs.
No. 888 K	Rs. 9-8	11-8	13-8	16
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Domestic Weighing Machines.

No. 500	7	14	28 lbs. Tin Pans.
Rs.	14	17	21 inch, complete with weights.

☞ *Ten per cent discount off the above prices for cash.* 163

NOTICE.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of the portions of the Town noted in the margin have been completed, and that the Justices will, on the 24th September 1875, at noon, hear any appeals against the said valuations, measurements and assessments, and any person, desirous of appealing against the said valuations, measurements and assessments, must do so by a written application, which must be left at the Office of the Justices three clear days before the date fixed for hearing of said appeals. No appeals will be heard unless the amount of the rate has been deposited with the Justices, and unless such appeals be preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the Assessment Register as the owner or occupier of the premises, to which such appeal refers.

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158	8'0"	6"	4"
158	8'0"	9"	2½"
72	10'9"	6"	4"
72	10'9"	9"	2½"
16	6'6"	6"	4"
16	6'6"	9"	2½"
1238	12'0"	5"	4"
171	10'6"	3"	2"
46	17'6"	4"	3"
23	16'0"	6"	3"
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60	16'6"	4"	3"
230	13'0"	3"	2"
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